

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. IV

NOVEMBER, 1910

No. 8.



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The Filipino Teacher

Monthly Journal Published by the Philippine Teachers' Association

142 Dulumbayan St.—P. O. Box 1090, Manila P. I.

VOL. IV

MANILA, NOVEMBER, 30th 1910

No. 6

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EDITOR'S PAGE

A WISE PROPOSITION

One of the bills presented to the Assembly this session is entitled as follows: "Bill prohibiting the entrance of women, and children less than eighteen years of age at any established cockpit in the Islands."

Hon. Balmori, the author of the bill, can well be proud of his wise proposition. It certainly aims to cut off that tendency of many women and children who are anxious to be at that stage of demoralization and vice.

In no few occasions have we had the opportunity to witness boys accompanying their fathers to the cockpit to take care of the cocks for a whole day. These boys instead of becoming moral and intelligent citizens of to-morrow will naturally inherit the gambling habit of their fathers to be the vicious members of the future generation. We also meet here and there amidst the crowd in the cockfighting house, women taking part in the gambling. They are seen struggling and pushing themselves thru the crowd to get ground before the cockfighting wheel. Their tender qualities, after a time, will surely be lost. They get rough and dirty, standing around the wheel for a whole day, while the poor little children

at home are almost completely neglected. Oftentimes, they are handed to neighbors in the mean-while.

The boys on the other hand, are there to take care of the cocks, while their fathers are watching another fight. Such boys will, in most cases, inherit the examples of their fathers. When full grown ninety per cent of them would be observed to be gamblers too. They have learned to like it during their youth, and so later, they like it anyhow. That boys learn sooner by examples is a fact.

And, to show the parents their greatest mistake, Assemblyman Balmori thinks it wise to draft a bill such as what he has presented. His aim to extinguish that source of countless evil is, indeed, worthy of all supports.

STRIKES

This month seems to be noted in strikes. The students of Nagkarlang, Laguna, declared on strike not many days ago. Then followed the High School students of Lucena, Tayabas. Next came the teachers of Kalookan, Malabon and Nabutas, Rizal. It is not a hot season at all, so we think some irregularities, enough to lead both students and teachers to leave their schools, must have taken place.

The unanimous protest of the teachers of the three noted towns of Rizal has called most our attention. All the teachers united, left their schools and called at the Division Superintendent's office in Pasig. It was indeed, a serious step. We ignore all the details of the question, but we know that they asked the change of their supervisor Mr. Walter Eving.

The union of all these teachers in a bunch to ask the change of the supervisor, or else they all will resign, is somewhat a hard proposition. It must have been based on some reasonable and justified cause. To unite so many teachers to defend but a mean and foolish cause is not an easy thing if not impossible.

But it was heard that the Div. Supt. of Rizal did not even pay attention on these unfortunate teachers. The complain was disfavorably answered without having any sort of investigation whatsoever.

Knowing the failure of their complain, the teachers presented resignation which were all accepted.

We call the attention of the Director of Education to look into this matter before any resignation be accepted. Let justice takes its place.

THE TEACHERS SALARY

The Sec. of Public Instruction has done well to reveal in his late report the real situation of the teachers under his administration. He probably could not help but confess the truth with regard to the poor remuneration of the native teachers. It is a fact that they receive less pay than any other employees under government service. And so Mr. Gilbert says that efficient Filipino teachers are continually leaving the service. Unless their salaries are considerably increased, he continues, they will one by one quit teaching to enter other bureaus where better pay is offered.

It is to be expected, therefore, that something would be done in behalf of the native teachers for the betterment of the Bureau of Education.

EXAMINATIONS

In the Primary School.

To a number in the examination which says: make a sentence with the word kid: a little boy wrote the following: "Oh, you kid."

In the Intermediate.

Q. "What is the office of the gastric juice?"

Ans. "The stomach."

In the Highschool

Q. "Who is Dryden?"

Ans. "The one who wrote the driest poems"

GATHERED.

For Lack of Fund

—To answer our note of las Sept. issue concerning the refusal of admission of 50 pupils to the Intermediate School of San Fernando, we deem it wise to publish the following circular by the Div. Supt of La Union. We urge all municipal councils to read and see the cause of closure of some schools. The circular is as follows:

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

DIVISION OF LA UNION

San Fernando, October 11th, 1910.

Circular No. 72, s. 1910.

LAND TAX COLLECTIONS

To Supervising Teachers:—

It is desired to invite the attention of Supervising teachers to the general failure of the Municipal Governments of la Union, to collect the full revenue estimated from Land Tax for the present calendar year. In several municipalities, this failure is such as to make necessary a material reduction in the school expenditures. The Supervising Teachers should at once request of the Municipal Councils a donation from General Funds to cover the apparent deficit, otherwise it will be necessary to close a number of schools on and after November 1st.

It is believed that if Municipal Councils make a real effort to collect their estimated revenues they will find no great difficulty in doing so and Supervising Teachers should urge upon them the importance of making such an effort.

A copy of this circular is being mailed to Municipal Presidents, and it is requested that these officials likewise urge upon the people of their Municipality the necessity of meeting this just obligation.

It would be very regrettable if any school had to be closed because of the failure of one or two citizens to meet their just obligation to their municipality and it is poor patriotism indeed which would lead any citizen to shirk so manifest an obligation to his fellowmen without very serious reasons.

It would appear that the Municipalities of Bacnotan and Cava collected more than their estimated revenues. This creditable accomplishment is more apparent than real. In these two municipalities the estimated revenue is considerably less than the amount authorized by law.

W. F. MONTAVON,

Division Superintendent.

Short Talks

—After a year's subscription, Mr. Petronilo Castro of Bangui, Ilocos Norte says: "I have been very

much pleased with it. It is a paper (The Filipino Teacher) which both the Filipino teacher and students should not miss. It contains not only practical helps in their educational work, but publishes also interesting articles and important events taking place in the country."

"I have read two volumes of the Filipino Teacher and found them both instructive."—Mr. José Brillo.

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PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY

—Much is to be expected from the Assembly this session. We are glad our delegates are now working harder to raise the standard of Education in the Islands. For the first two weeks the following bills with educational characters were presented:—

Bill appropriating the sum of ₱100,000 for the erection and maintenance of a nautical school presented by Hon. Guevara.

Bill authorizing the municipal council to appropriate from school funds necessary amounts for the teacher's traveling expenses in going to and from Manila or provincial capitals to attend summer schools. By Hon. Fajardo.

Bill allowing municipal teachers to draw funds from municipal council to cover expenses in going to and from Manila to attend the summer school once a year. By Hon. Grajo.

Bill to create institutes of native dialects and to introduce the teaching of same in the public schools. By Hon. Veyra.

Bill to appropriate funds for pensioned students in foreign countries who have already finished in the Islands some artistic, scientific or industrial careers for further development abroad. By Hon. Reyes and Barrera.

Bill authorizing the exhibit of the Phil. Revolutionary Flag in all schools under certain restrictions. By Hon. Borja.

Bill on expenses for Intermediate and Industrial schools to be taken from municipal school funds with the provincial school money. By Hon. Braganza.

Bill appropriating the sum of ₱10,000 from Insular funds, to help the town of Tayug, Pangasinan, in the erection of an intermediate school building. By Hon. Patajo.

Bill to set aside from Insular funds ₱25,000 yearly, to be spent for poor students in provinces who show superior standing in school, but for lack of means cannot continue studying in Manila, subject to certain restrictions. By Hon. Pecson.

Bill amending art. 12 of the Code of Civil Procedure to prolong the change of official language until Jan. 1st 1920. By Hon. Cinco.

Bill assigning ₱300,000 to be spent for the erection of hospitals in various provincial capitals. By Hon. Samson and Grajo.

Bill amending Law No. 1522 reexamining the graduates of the old nautical school to obtain certificates for the positions of captains, first and second pilots in the interisland steamers. By Hon. Pecson.

A resolution of the Municipal Presidents of N. E. sent to the Phil. Assembly declaring gymnasium and other athletic exercises compulsory in all public schools.

—Bill prohibiting the entrance of women and children less than eighteen years of age at any established cockpit of the Islands. By Hon. Balmori.

—Bill introducing the municipal and provincial codes in the course of study prescribed by the Bureau of Education for the high schools of the Islands, and that said subjects be compulsory. By Hon. Acuña.

—Bill to open a public contest for the best treatise on History of Philippine Revolution. By Hon. Boiles.

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J. MARTINEZ

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MISSING PAGE

COLABORATIONS

Postal Savings Bank

Teachers have many important duties to perform. They are responsible for many things. It isn't enough to teach the mind and the heart. The child should be taught how to cultivate and enrich the realms of his *pocket*. He should be taught to gather the little occasional surplus and waste on the wayside of life and store them in a safe granary; in other words, children should be taught the science of Economy. The teacher should and must inculcate in the young minds the great importance of saving. He should mould it in their minds until it becomes a habit which they will carry throughout life. Impress upon their minds that a centavo saved is a centavo earned. That by saving one or five centavos a day, after a few months, they will have enough to make them proud of, that if they will continue on saving and saving one centavo after another, their money, in the course of a few years, that is, before they are grown up, will grow greater and greater, as "brooks into rivers and rivers into seas." They should also be taught that economical independence is just as important as political, intellectual, or religious independence for the preservation and progress of the individual. To be a slave economically, is to be also a slave politically, intellectually and perhaps religiously. He who lacks money is like a bird without wings. Life to him is dull and boring. The beauties of nature and the happiness of those around shall have no charm in him, on the contrary, they appear to him

as mere mockeries to make him more wretched. But give the bird wings, or let a man have money enough, and the face of life will be entirely changed; he will become optimistic, and he will then look upon life as a blessing. Teachers, parents, make the rising generation a thrifty, economical citizens and mothers. This will help towards our emancipation. When will you begin? To-day, my brethren. For to-morrow is but a dream which never comes true. Others have already begun. Begin now. You are to build the foundation of the future economical independence monument—be sure it is a rock foundation and not sand.

I am sure you know what the "Postal Savings Bank" is. It is the bank of the people, for the people, and by the people. It is the safest of banks. There is no fear of your deposits being lost, or stolen, or the Bank being insolvent. It is the government's Bank and you may rest assured that it is safer for your money to be there than to keep it in your possession. It is your duty, you, who know this Bank, to tell its importance and advantages to those who are ignorant of it. There is a wrong idea in the minds of some poor and ignorant souls which ought to be erased. They think that all that belong to the government belong to the Americans, and, consequently, the P. S. B., as it is a government's bank, it should naturally (so they thought) belong to the American; and depositing their money there means almost giving it to them, etc., etc.

This ought to be erased. They should be made to understand that it is not so; that what the govern-

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ment owns, is owned by the people collectively; that the purpose of the government in establishing the P. S. B. is to give a place to the poor people where they may safely lay their meager savings. This ought to be impressed in the children's minds. They may not see now the benefits of economy, that is, of saving no matter how little they can, each time, but time will sooner or later teach them its invaluableity. Teachers, parents, be active agents to break the "gambling habit" of our children; not only this but even tobacco smoking. This latter is dying out now, but you have to fight hard against this "gambling habit." Allowing them to gamble, is to allow them to become immoral. But, while you suppress this mania, while you unclasp their hands from that wretched habit, make them embrace with heart and soul the doctrine of Economy—which is an important factor of success in their future struggles and emancipation. The Filipino children are said to be the richest children in the world because they always have money in their pockets, not because their parents are rich, but because, despite their poverty, they could not but give their children something to satisfy their childish wishes, to make their days happier. It is this prodigal parental care that sometimes, if not guarded, may make a spendthrift of a child—thus, aiding, instead of checking him, to his future disgrace and possible ruin.

I repeat, teach your pupils economy.

And to do this effectively, to arouse the enthusiasm of your pupils, you must teach them by example, by deed, by making yourself, my dear brother, my dear sister, an enthusiastic patronizer of the P. S. B. Before you ask them to do a thing, show them that you, yourself, is willing to do it; in other words, you should practice what you preach; that is teach good and do good.

A word to the wise is enough. Impress upon their

minds that the P. S. B. is a blessing to the poor. They should patronize it. They should save while they are young so that they may have something to spend in their old age. They should be taught to store as much as they can during their years of plenty to spend when the years of starvation come. They should be made to learn the lesson which the Ant teaches humanity. That silent teacher is an excellent example of industry, economy, perseverance and bravery. The child should be made to know and to love that lesson.


What a priceless work will the teachers and parents do, if the rising generation will be an industrious and thrifty people!

And, again, let me impress upon your minds my dear brethren, to try your best to become a depositor in the P. S. B. thus showing yourselves as real examples.

Your pay is inadequate, it is true. I know that sometimes it is not even enough for your personal necessities. But, in spite of all these, you should give an example, you should take the lead. But you should remember that there is no path of flowers which leads to glory. As St. Augustine said, we should plant patience in the garden of our soul, for though the roots are bitter, yet the fruits are sweet.

So, be patient dear friends. Toil, toil, and History in the future will judge who are the deservers of rewards!

Go on, and on!

SILENT TOILER, 

NOTE.—The writer of the article "Come, come!" in last month's issue should be "Silent Toiler." There are other mistakes in print which we hope the indulgent reader should overlook. Three of those which ought to be cleared here: Last paragraph 3d column, "muster" should be "musts"; first line 4th column, "fights" should be "fight"; 2d paragraph, "brethren" should be "brother."

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The English Language in the Philippines

Much has been said about the language which is to be accepted as the official language in the Islands. As a result of this problem which occupies the minds of many, the people are divided according to their opinions and sympathy with the language they like best. Others, especially those who represent the education of the Spanish government are opposed that English be the official language in 1913.

Let us see how the present government whose language is daily gaining the people's influence is getting along. The supporters of its language are represented by the youngmen and young ladies of to-day. By far, they are the most active and the ones to hope that English is the best and the most convenient language in the future. What made them think so? What are their reasons for such a choice?

Every one can tell if he should pay his attention to the contrast how the Spanish and English languages are introduced here. The Filipinos were governed by the Spaniards in not less than four centuries. Few were then able to talk and write Spanish, and common language seemed to be impossible. The different tribes still cling to their old customs and retain the same false beliefs that his language or dialect is better than any of the others.

All these difficulties can be overcome only thru education.

The education of the mass is now carried on under a system of the present government. It is only about twelve years since this system of education was introduced and yet look how it influenced the people. We can see the immediate changes and the incalculable results that are rendered to us. Thousands and thousands of boys and girls are now attending the public schools. Pupils are now able to talk the language that is taught to them. They can travel in all parts of the islands and find no difficulties in talking with the people they meet. They can talk to the Ilocanos, the Viscons and the Tagalogs, which, during the time of the

Spaniards seemed to be an impossible thing. The majority of the Filipinos composed mostly of young people are now able to exchange their ideas to their countrymen even in the remotest parts of the archipelago. Consequently, unification of thinkings and customs is now becoming more and more developed so absolutely necessary for the realization of that ideal of self-government. In fact, there are at present more Filipinos who can speak and write English than Spanish.

In truth English language is universal. It is the language used by the European and Asiatic nations when they make their treaties; it is the language used at the treaty of the Russo Japanese War; it is the language spoken in all the principal ports of the globe; and most of all, it is the language of the government over us.

It must also be the language here in the Philippines. Yet we can say that English is the official language to day; for it is English that is used in all the transactions of the government offices except in the courts and in the Assembly. But should English be spoken and used in all the transactions in all the departments of the government in 1913? I should say it will not be beneficial for the islands; for, adopting that language, it means that officers must know and be able to talk and write English; our municipal presidents, the provincial governors, and deputies for the Assembly must also speak and write English, and without which they will be debarred from managing the affairs of the country and, therefore, the Filipinos. And of going onward to the path of progress they will be retarded. Objections will soon come to prove that the Filipinos are not fitted for self government.

In fact, the leading class of the people does not know English. The English speaking people of today in the Philippines is not yet able to manage the affairs of the country and, therefore, the adoption of such a method will be detrimental and disadvantageous for the prosperity of the Islands. English therefore must be the official language in 1913 and Spanish should of course be prolonged for some ten years more.

Let us wait the young men of today who can manage the government for tomorrow.

XAVIER.

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Teachers' Department

A Primary Written Review

1—Fill the blanks with *has* or *have*—Pepita—a big doll. Patricia and Lucia—much money. She—a fine basket. Yow—a new hat.

2—Answer these question—What have you, Luis? What do you see on the table? Do you like to work on lace making? Who is studying his lesson?

3—Write five sentences using each one of the following words:—a, this, that some my.

4—Write five sentences with is, are, was, were or has.

5—Write five sentences about your school.

LANGUAGE II B.

1—Answer these questions:—What can you do with your hands? What flower do you like best? What do you eat for supper? How do you walk?

2—Fill the blanks with proper words:—I—sick yesterday. I—well now. I have—lanzones. He—give me—rice.

3—Write four questions about your school and answer them.

4—Make four sentences using these words:—scissors, bamboo, hat, chalk.

5—Write all you can about a carabao.

ARITHMETIC II B.

I—Antonio deposited in the Postal Savings Bank P14, after two days he deposited P13 and a week later P12. How much money did he deposit in all? (anal.)

II—After spending P3.75, Mary has p5.25 left. How much money had she at first? (anal.)

III—If one book costs P6, What will 8 books cost? (anal.)

IV—Add:
$$\begin{array}{r} 3469 \\ 4378 \\ \hline 7847 \end{array}$$

V—Subtract
$$\begin{array}{r} 6434 \\ 2976 \\ \hline 3458 \end{array}$$

LANGUAGE II A.

1—Answer these questions:—What time do you get up in the morning? Where do you live? In what month is your birthday? Why do you go to School?

2—Copy and fill in the sentences with—some, few, an, much:—Juan, bring me—water. There are—boys in the class. You gave me too—rice. It takes—hour to do this.

3—Make questions about the DAY and two questions about the NIGHT.

4—What can a carpenter do? Who catches fish? Who makes your cloth? Who makes watches.

5—Tell all you can about your industrial work.

ARITHMETIC II A.

I—Add
$$\begin{array}{r} 386432 \\ 627547 \\ 372452 \\ 456823 \\ \hline 543176 \end{array}$$

II—From
$$\begin{array}{r} 834573 \\ \text{Take } 394779 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

III—At 25 c per chicken, what will 9 chickens cost? (anal.)

IV—Pedro went to the market with a 10-pesos bill. He bought a hen for 75c, 3 fish for 15c and 2 liters of rice for 16c. How much change did he take home? (anal.) P8.98.

V—What will 3 pairs of shoes cost, if 5 pairs cost 20 pesos? (anal.)

LANGUAGE III B.

1—Where does the nearest street car run?

2—How far is your school from your home?

3—(a) Name 5 vegetables that you buy in the market?

(b) Ask a question about potatoes, carabao, rice, women, a horse.

4 Use the words whose, their, which, those, this in separate sentences.

5—Diagram the verb—sit, see, hear, throw, buy.

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GEOGRAPHY III B.

- Why do you study geography?
- 2—Define a lake, isthmus, peninsula, strait, gulf, island, city, continent, ocean, mountain system.
- 3—Draw a map of Luzon and write the name of two rivers, one mountain chain, one city.
- 4—In what direction is Hong Kong, Australia, Japan, Mindanao, Ilo-ilo from Manila.
- 5—Diagram Luzon.

ARITHMETIC III B.

- I—(a) How many inches are there in 1 yard and a foot? (a) Name 4 coins whose value is 10 centavos.
- II—Mariano went to the market with a 2-peso bill. He bought 4 liters of rice at 3 centavos a liter, 2 fish at 15 centavos each, vegetables for 12 centavos and 2 pounds of meat at 35 centavos a pound. How much did he pay for all? How much change did he get? (solution.)
- III—A gentleman, after selling his horse for P-120, bought a suit that cost him one fourth of the amount he received for the sale of his horse. What was the cost of the suit? (anal.)
- IV—Your father is 45 years old. Your mother is 10 years younger. Your brother is 5 years younger than your mother. How old is your mother? How old is your brother?
- V—(a) At 8 centavos apiece. How many mangoes can be bought for 96 centavos? (b) If 3 pairs of shoes cost P-18, what will 10 pairs cost? (anal.)

GEOGRAPHY III A.

- 1—Define mountain, river, lake, valley, harbor.
- 2—Locate the Philippines—Name eight large important islands in the Phil. What direction is Mindanao from Luzon? Name the provinces that touch Manila Bay.
- 3—What and where are the following Pasig, Carballo, Baguio, Agusan, Saint Bernardino.
- 4—Define imports and exports—Give the names of five important occupations in the Phil. Name five civilized groups of Filipinos.—Locate three important ports of the Phil.
- 5—Draw the map of Luzon and mark the City of Manila with a star.

LANGUAGE III A.

- 1—Write four kinds of sentences using each one of the following words in a sentence: Robinson Crusoe, schoolhouse, domestic, carabao.
- 2—(a) How do you form the plural of the singular nouns generally? Give five examples.
- (b) Write the plurals of: baby, toy, monkey, goose, bench, mouse, ax, life, grass, potato.
- 3—Fill the blanks with a verb: The rain—and the sun—Our teacher—the boys to play. My friend—basket ball. The leaves—to the ground. The hens—the ground.
- 4—(a) Write the principal parts of the verbs—stand, give, put, take, blow.
- (b) Compare the following descriptive words: good, tall, slow, high, pretty.
- 5—Write a letter to the Manager of a Hat Factory applying for a position.

SPELLING AND COMPOSITION IV B.

Teacher will dictate the following words to the pupils twice. Pupils will write them. Papers shall be collected after spelling the last word: articles, commerce, Agriculture, believe, until, merrily, sailor, merchants, service, obedient, resident, materials, health, breathe, drain, impure, society, encourage, certainly, truly.

Write a composition about POCRAISING.

LANGUAGE IV B.

- 1—Write the possessive form of hens, sister, women, table, children, in a sentence.
- 2—Tell what part or parts of the following plants are useful. Tell also what parts are used for:—abaca, cocoanut, narra, nipa, cacao.
- 3—Give the comparisons of the following adjectives:—good, bad, much, little, far.
- 4—Write a composition of not less than 50 words about THE CARNIVAL.

GEOGRAPHY IV B.

- 1—Name the countries of North America?
- 2—Locate London, Paris, Berlin, Peking, Yokohama.

“El Jamon Piña” á sus Consumidores

Agradecido á los favores que me habeis dispensado durante el año, en justa correspondencia, he resuelto dedicaros un modesto presente á la terminación del mismo. En su virtud:

A partir del día 15 del presente mes de Noviembre hasta el último de este año, inclusive, siempre que compreis jamones con mi marca, exigid del vendedor que os entregue una tarjeta numerada con mi nombre impreso; conservad esta tarjeta hasta el día 2 de Enero próximo, en dicho día á las diez de la mañana, D. Vicente E. Genato, por delegación mía, procederá, en su Establecimiento, al sorteo de quince de las citadas tarjetas, á cada una de las que, á su presentación, le será regalado un jamón de mi marca. Todo interesado podrá presenciar el acto.

JAMON PIÑA - DE VENTA EN TODOS LOS ALMACENES

Vajillas de porcelana, Vajillas de loza, Servicio para Té y Café. Platos sueltos de porcelana desde P-1.80 DOCENA. JUEGOS de LAVABOS vende baratos y siempre baratos en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

3—Go by water from Manila to New York and tell all the bodies of water through which you will sail.
(b) Name 3 ports that you saw in travelling from Manila to New York.

4—Name 2 large rivers of South America, Africa, Asia, United States, and Europe.

4—(a) Name 4 imports and 4 exports of the P. I.
(b) Name the most important industries of the P. I.

Lang. "B" IV.

- 1 Write the plural of lady, and give rule.
" " " " monkey " " "
" " " " knife " " "
" " " " piano " " "
" " " " gulf " " "

2 Make a sentence about the following. Use a possessive in each.

- (a.) A kite owned by your friend.
(b.) A chicken which a lady possesses.
(c.) A doll belonging to the children.
(d.) A cart which your brother owns.
(e.) A gun belonging to your father.

3 Write five sentences using the opposites of these adjectives: carefull, sour, cough, clean, light.

4 Write a letter to your friend in the provinces and invite him to come and visit your industrial work in the school.

GEOGRAPHY IV.

I.

What is the name of your country?

What is the name of your city?

What form of government does your country have?

Who is the Gov. Gen. of your country?

II.

About how far is it from Manila to Hong-Kong?
About how many days does it take to go from Manila to Hong-Kong? To Yokohama? San Francisco? To New York?

III.

Name 5 important imports in the P. I. What countries do these imports come from? Name 2 important exports of the P. I.

IV.

Define: bay, peninsula, isthmus, ocean, strait.

V.

Define transportation, commerce, agriculture, mining, Manufacturing. Give an example of each.

B IV.

ARITHMETIC.

1—What will be the cost of 435 chests of tea each containing 55 lbs, at 38 cents a pound? (Solution and steps)

2—A man bought 132 cows at 45 pesos per head and 67 at 61 pesos per head. He sold them all at 50 pesos per head. Did he gain or lose and how much? (Solution and steps.)

3— $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre of land produce 124 bu. of potatoes, how many bushels will three and a half acres produce? (Solution and steps.)

4—A city lot, rectangular in shape is 10 meters wide and 45 meters deep.

What is the area in square meters? in area? (Solution and steps.)

5—If 14 men can do a piece of work in 56 days, how long will it take 28 men to do $\frac{1}{2}$ the work? (Analyze)

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SCHOOL NEWS

MANILA

—The Council of Manila has decided to make the lot outside Melsic School a playground. It will be at the disposal of said school only during schools hours.

—According to the late report of Supt. P. I. O'Reilly at Manila there are at present thirty seven american and european teachers giving instruction in English in the private schools of the Islands.

The P. N. S. Girls' Dormitory can not accomodate all the girls from provinces who are willing to live there. The girls of the Dormitory ask our Assemblymen to provide them a large one.

—The Phil. Commission has introduced amendments to the Phil. University Regulations. The Sec. of Public Instruction will, from now on, be the President ex-officio, and the Sec. of the Interior, member of the Board of Regents. A magistrate of the Supreme Court appointed by the Gov. General will also be member of said Board.

—The school for nurses has been fully organized. All vacancies are filled.—The following officials will form the Board of Directors, namely: Hon. Gilbert, Worcester, Osmeña, Nieva; Drs, Heiser and Musgrave; Mr. Egan and Mrs. Veyra.

At present the school of nurses in Manila counts with 160 students, sixty of which are boys. 300 candidates are waiting for appointments.

RIZAL

On request of many workingmen and teachers, a night school will be opened in Kalookan, a noted town of this province.

The arbor day was well celebrated in the Central School of Binangonan. The planting of tree was held in the school garden. The pupils planted mango, du-

hat, and acacia. Miss Clarita Fineza, teacher of the Central School, has also planted an ilang-ilang tree. At 8 P. M. a selected program and entertainment was given, attended by a gathering of about 400 persons, among them were the municipal officers, and members of the "Guminsing ka Bayan". The program we received must have been carefully prepared. It has 27 numbers. We are sorry to have no space for same.

MINDORO

—The teachers of this province are now assembled at Calapan—They are attending the Teachers' Institute. Much activity is shown in all the rooms of the school.

LEYTE

The Teachers' Normal Institute of the province was also inaugurated. It will be held during Nov. and Dec., 1910. One of the features of the Institute will be a reading room, the purpose of which will be to encourage Filipino teachers to subscribe for and read papers and magazines.

There will be over four hundred teachers in attendance.

—New school houses are being erected in nearly every one of the Thirty-nine towns of Leyte.

—A new reinforced concret primary school building was dedicated at Baybay on Oct. 10th. It cost P. 34,000.00. Speaker Osmeña and Assemblyman De Veyra were present at the inaugurations.

—The town of Barugo will also have a fine school. It will cost P. 3,450.

FROM ABUCAY, BATAAN

It was on the 30th of Oct. when a crowd of people witnessed along the plaza of Abukay, a base-ball game played by the Mpl. teacher vs. Phil. Constabulary.

Manufacturers

of uniforms for schools and colleges as—CAPS, SHOULDERSTRAPS, CAPS and COLLAR DEVICES etc.

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The Teachers won the prize, given by Miss Felisa Baens, Miss Geronima Quijano, Teodora Guanzon, Gerarda Yamzon, Isabel Malixi, Andrea Magtanong, Roberta Yanzon, Epifania Clemente and Josefa Tinquasian.

The following are the names of those teachers who played vs Phil. Constabulary.

F. Ordanes	Catcher,	A. Rivera	Pitcher,
I. Baltazar	F. Base,	E. Mendoza	S. Base,
J. Jocson	T. Base,	J. Sioson	S. Stop,
I. Banson	L. Field,	E. Magpoc	R. field,
M. Palaypay	C. Field		

Our congratulation for the winners.

PILAR.

NUEVA ECIJA

—The Beauty Contest is newly introduced in the Municipal School of S. Isidro by the energetic Principal of the school, Mr. Pablo L. Bunuan. Its purpose is for the purchase of athletic equipment with the money after the expense of the prizes shall have been deducted.

Candidates for this contest were selected by each teacher. Here they are as follows.

1. Miss Hermenegilda Santos (14 yrs. old,) candidate of Miss Vircina Gonzalez.
2. Miss Petronila Reyes (15 yrs old), candidate of Miss Ursula Soriano.
3. Miss Pilar Pablo (14 yrs old), candidate of Miss Cipriana Lopez.

4. Miss Juana Pajarrillo (15 yrs. old), candidate of Miss Maria Villena.

5. Miss Asuncion Lopez (15 yrs old), candidate of Miss Florencia J. Fernando.

6. Miss Vicenta V. Villaroman (15 yrs old), candidate of Miss Francisca Trinidad.

7. Miss Clotilde Fajardo (13 yrs old), candidate of Mr. D. Pascual.

In this contest there are two prizes, first and second. The winner of the first prize will receive a "Beautiful Filipina Costume", and be crowned "Queen of Beauty" at the entertainment to be given at the Municipal School on October twenty nine. The winner of the second prize will receive a "Diploma of Honor" for having received the second highest number of votes cast.

Las Friday afternoon, September 30th the votes were counted and the result was;

1. Miss Petronila Reyes	received	290	votetes.
2. " Hermenegilda Isaula	"	200	"
3. " Juana Pajarrillo	"	103	"
4. " Asuncion Lopez	"	74	"
5. " Pilar Pablo	"	34	"
6. " Clotilde Fajardo	"	19	"
7. " Vicenta V. Villaroman	"	11	"

The votes shall now be counted on even Saturday at 3:00 P. M. preceding the close of the contest. The evening of October 27th is selected the last day

OPTICOS OPTICOS

Examen Gratuito de los Ojos

Nosotros examinaremos interior y exteriormente sus ojos empleando los instrumentos de óptica más modernos y perfeccionados y le diremos cual es la afección ó defecto de sus ojos, gratuitamente.

Si sufre V. dolores de cabeza, vahidos, si vé manchas delante de sus ojos ó siente dolor en estos; si las palabras, al leer ó escribir corren ó se le amontonan ante la vista; si bizquean sus ojos al mirar algo ó cerca, si al trabajar siente V. escozor en los ojos, si siente usted cansancio en la vista; si sus ojos están sarrosos ó inflamados; si es usted automovilista y sufre alguna molestia en los ojos; si tiene usted que aproximar el libro á los ojos demasiado ó alejarlo excesivamente de ellos para leer.

Todos estas molestias pueden ser aliviadas considerablemente haciéndose examinar los ojos, determinando la causa del mal y obteniendo lentes apropiados.

Tenemos un gran surtido de cristales, anteojos y lentes y podemos acomodar los que su vista necesita, dejándole perfectamente satisfecho y garantizándole nuestro trabajo.

Hacemos una especialidad del examen de los ojos de estudiantes y niños de la escuela. Téngase presente que hacemos gratuitamente el examen y decimos al interesado en que consiste la dificultad que experimente en los ojos.

No dejeis que vuestros ojos se cansen ó arruinen, porque un ratito que invirtais en sufrir el reconocimiento de los ojos, os puede ahorrar el padecimiento de una enfermedad peor, y aun de quedaros ciegos.

"Sin el auxilio de vuestros ojos, estais perdidos." Así pues, cuidadlos ó dejadnos que los cuidemos nosotros. Saber la causa de vuestro mal, nada os costará.

No useis lentes baratos porque ellos arruinarán vuestros ojos.

Un ojo puede ser diferente del otro; en este caso, uno de los ojos será el que trabaje por los dos y esto os puede causar grave daño.

Al frente de nuestra oficina, se halla un Doctor en Optometría, que ha tenido nueve años de experiencia. Será este Doctor quien personalmente examine vuestros ojos, gratuitamente.

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Opticos Opticos

of the contest. Let us now hope of the victory of Miss Petronila Reyes, the most beautiful Filipina student of this school. We hope that everyone is now working for her.

¡Hurrah! Be victorious! Miss Nenal

A WRIGHT INSTITUTE STUDENT.

NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

The town of Kabankalan will also erect a concret school building for her central school at a cost of P. 14,000. The council has but P. 1761 ready for the purpose, and P. 761 worth of the Central School now built. By means of Gabaldon Law the Municipality will ask help from Insular Govt. to cover the necessary fund P. 14,000.

—A trade school will be built at Bacod for P. 12,900.

BATANGAS

At the request of Assembly man Apacible, the Sec. of Pub. Instruction has agreed to build an Intermediate School building in Tanawan. P. 10,000 is on hand.

Another will be erected at Lipa with P. 2,700, and P. 7,700 for a barrio school at Balete and the same amount for S. Isidro.

ALBAY

Director White has signed contracts to build school at Malinaw and Albay for P. 72,00. The barrio of Tanawan has P. 4667 and Pamanpon P. 4500 for School buildings also. But Kalbayog will have the largest. It will cost P. 18800—The Town of San Antonio will have one for P. 6,090.

ILOILO

—Miagaw, Iloilo has P. 5,000 ready for school building. And Buenavista will repair her school, having at hand P. 6,000.

LAGUNA

—P. 20,000 was appropriated for a school building in Pagsanjan.

—Public school students of Nagcarlang protested with regard to the change of their supervisor Mr. Teodoro whose place was recently given to Mr. Tobias. All the Pupils are in a strike. On last Oct. 27th a public manifestation was held.

MASBATE

—At the suggestions of Assemblymen Surbito, the Sec. of Pub. Instruction set aside P. 4000 to help Masbate in building a new school. The town has already appropriated from the Municipal fund P. 2000. The work will begin soon.

TAYABAS

—Assemblymen Nieva is also getting busy. Due to his work the town of Boak will have a well equipped school building for her Intermediate School. It will cost the Insular Govt. P. 20,000.

—Miss Maria Red of Sta. Cruz Marinduque has been chosen pensioned student in the school of nurse.

ILOKOS NORTE

A school building of P. 1,6000 will be erected in Laoag.

ZAMBALES SCHOOL NEWS

An athletic meet between the team of the District N.º 1 and the team of the Provincial School was held in Candelaria on Oct. 22nd. The meet was greatly enjoyed by the people of Candelaria as well as the visitors assembled in the public plaza. The provincial team was beaten for having only obtained 2 scores against 15.

The arbor day of Candelaria was celebrated during the meet. Shade and economic trees were planted around the school yard. The May Pole Dance was performed by eight school girls without any mistake. It was a great success considering the age of the little girls.

On the same day the baseball outfit awarded by the Governor General Forbes was presented to the Candelaria primary school by Gov. Lesaca, who with his praising remarks congratulated the teachers of Candelaria Central School.

A dance was held in the school house in the following night. Supt. Willis has the relics (pictures) of the meet.

—Mr. Ciriaco Doble, teacher of Botolan School was recently married to Miss Felipa Duerme. May they meet a happy and prosperous life.

—Miss Demetria de Leon, teacher of Iba Central School had a party of teachers at her house for her birthday celebration on Nov. 9th. May this day of the year ever mean a joy to her.

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The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices. Gentlemen's good as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.

AMERICANS SHOES & Handkerchiefs

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Este establecimiento cuenta también con Talleres de Sastrefía y Camisería y Garantiza la Perfección en corte de los trajes y camisas.

—The new members of Iba central school faculty, Miss C. Mora and Miss M. Daria are doing splendid work in school. Their untiring energy as new teachers will fit them meritoriously for their chosen profession.

—Since the death of the principal of the High School, Mrs. Willis, domestic science teacher, has temporarily been assuming the principal's work. At first it was feared that the attendance would not be justified, but the interest of the pupils was kept up and the attendance of the school for Aug. was excellent.

—The Philomathian Literary Society of the High School passed three resolutions in honor of their deceased principal R. Coppage, paying eulogies to his memory for his love and devotion to his pupils.

Mrs. Coppage now in Goa, Ambos Camarines has answered the resolution thanking the members for their heart-felt sympathy toward her.

—On Sept. 11th Mr. and Mrs. Meeker from Calapan, Mindoro came to Iba to succeed the Cappages in the provincial school. Excellent result may be expected of their work for having been teaching in the Islands six years.

—Governor Lesaca came back with a district engineer who will continue the work of Chas. E. Dandois transferred recently to Surigao Province.

—On Sept. 15th telegraph and post-offices were established in the municipalities of Cabangan and San Antonio. On account of the advantages afforded we expect to hear often from the teachers of those towns about their schools.

—On Sept. 15th the case of the six primary school boys was relinquished by the Justice of the Peace of Iba. The charges made against the boy were based on the fact that they had stoned Escobar's house one night. The advocate of the Plaintiff was the Third Members, Sr. Z. de Leon.

—The Arbor Day was celebrated in all the schools of Zambales Oct. 1st. The high school is preparing an interesting program for the entertainments of which the three members of the Provincial Board will take part. Our Supt., Mr. Willis will address the audience.

On October 1st, the first Arbor Day was celebrated in Botolan, Zambales. An entertainment was witnessed by many people.

Two pupils were appointed to choose and bring plants and the other boys in the Third and Fourth Grades were appointed to bring sticks for fencing the plants.

The tree planting exercises were held at 8:00 o'clock in the northern part of the plaza before a crowd. The four pupils planted the trees while the others were singing. Just after planting trees an interesting program was rendered consisting of appropriate songs and recitations by the pupils and speeches by some teachers and visitors. It was enthusiastically applauded. Among the visitors who spoke were Mr. Eusebio Aguilar and Mr. Andres Dumaplin.

PROGRAM

PART I (Out door exercises)

1. Two-Step by the Band.
2. Explanation of Arbor Day . by the Principal.
3. Song { (a) Sweet By and By . by the pupils of III and IV grades
(b) Hall and Farewell. Solo by Miss Trinidad Flores
(c) Start Farewell . . by the pupils of III and IV grades

Planting the plants.

PART II (In door exercises)

1. Drama, "A visit of Mrs. United States to Mrs. Philippines."
2. Song, "Arbor Day" . . . by the pupils of I grade.
3. Declamations { (a) The Flower, I . . by Miss Trinidad Flores.
(b) The Flower, Part II by Miss Juanita Felix.
4. Sinfonia by the band.
5. Declamation, The Plant . . . by Mr. Fructuoso Mangojig.
6. Song, Celebrated the Arbor Day by the pupils of II grade.
7. The Preservation of Birds . . by the Asst. Supr. Teacher.
8. Waltz by the Band.
9. Explanation of Arbor Day . . by the Supervising Teacher.
10. Song, "Abide With Me" . . by the pupils of III and IV grades.
11. Speeches by the visitors . . .

The stand, made by the pupils, under the direction of the Principal, Mr. Eugenio Encarnación, was beautifully decorated.

DAN E. MONJE.

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PARA COSER

PAGOS
SEMANALES

-P-2'00

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SEWING
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WEEKLY
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-P-2'00

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NORMAL SCHOOL NOTES

On Sept. 18 the "Junior Class Literary and Athletic Society" held its regular meeting in the Study Room of the Normal School. The following program was very well rendered:

1. Recitation—Miss Amanda Magoawas.
2. Debate—"Resolved; That, necessity will cause a man to move further than his curiosity will lead him". Affirmative, Messrs. Cecilio Lim and Julio Castelo. Negative, Messrs. Ciriaco Garcia and Eñfania Estella.
3. Recitation—Miss Josefa Jara.
4. Essay—Miss Amparo Locsin.

In the debate, the society rendered a unanimous vote in favor of the affirmative.

The "Junior Class Literary and Athletic Society" is now provided with a nearly complete base ball outfit. The members of this society have ribbons, the colors being the same as the colors of the society—blue and white.

Mr. Sween, a Member of the Faculty and teacher in Athletic is planning to have the ground on the south side of Isaac Peral Street north of the Normal School, leveled. He suggested to all officers of the different class organizations that the work would be very easily done if all the male members would go to work. If this plan be carried out, we shall have a very good and convenient ground for athletics.

On the 10th of September, the "Ice Cream Party" of the Normal Literary Society was held at 8:00 a. m. in the Music Hall of the Normal School. The cooking committee, the decoration committee, and those who participated in the program,—all contributed to the success of the party. The cooking committee was composed of the following young ladies: Misses Garing, Felisa Navarro, Zosima Susano, Concepción Aragon, and Nicolas Cerveró. The successful result of the work of these young ladies had proved that they would be good mothers, peaceful and excellent home-keepers. The Acting Superintendent Mr. A. W. Cain in his address, "The Formation of Ideals" has indeed left a never ending impression upon the minds of the Normal School students and upon those of the visitors.

The Junior Philippine Assembly held its annual open meeting last Friday. Among their invited guests were the faculty of the Normal School, the young ladies of the Dormitory, special guests from the Medical School, the University, and the Y. M. C. At Law School, and

the Honorable Ignacio Villamor, Attorney-General of the Philippines.

The program opened with music from the Normal School orchestra, which was followed by a welcome address from Mr. Teofilo de las Alas, Speaker of the Assembly, Mr. Maximo M. Kalaw, "the poet of the University", then favored the Assembly with samples of wise and wisdom. This was in turn followed by one of the favorite selections of the Normal School quartette. Mr. Eulogio Benitez of the Law School then stopped forth and delivered a strong, and interesting discourse on the "New Education". Those who are familiar with the teachings of the great Rizal had no trouble in discussing the impress of the national patriot upon this young orator. Next came a charming duet by Misses Rosita Nieva and Amanda Morente.

At this point the Secretary rose at his desk and read a bill providing for woman suffrage in the Philippines. The reading of the bill was scarcely concluded when Pacifico Buenconsejo of Albay sprang to his feet and delivered a telling address in favor of the bill. He was quickly followed by Fortunato Sevilla of Leyte who opposed the bill in such a direct and forcible manner that the affirmative soon saw there was work ahead or the bill would be lost. Antonio Pineda of Bulacan, showed himself equal to the occasion by delivering a rousing speech on the affirmative. José Pagos of Iloilo backed up the first speaker on the negative. This brought out Saturnino Villorido who made good the reputation of Cebu by a strong speech on the affirmative. When Dionisio de Leon of Union rose to deliver the final speech on the negative the round of applause that greeted him was so enthusiastic that it shook the old assembly hall to its foundation. The powerful speech which this young Demosthenas poured forth swept away opposing arguments like straws before a gale. The "Ayes" and "Nays" were then taken, which showed a vote of 22 in favor of the bill and 32 against it.

Mr. Serafin Hilado of the Law School then addressed the audience on "The Growth of Liberal Ideas in the Philippines". His address was well received.

The Honorable Ignacio Villamor, Attorney-General of the Philippines, was then introduced by Attorney Geo. A. Malcolm. Mr. Villamor delivered an interesting and instructive address, every word of which was eagerly seized upon by the large audience. The quartette once more came forth and sang "Good Night, Beloved, Good Night". Thus passed into history one of the most brilliant functions ever held by the Junior Assembly.

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SOCIETIES

—Were are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Saturnino Mars stating the causes why the society "First Year Class Organization" is always in a great disorder. He says there were many irregularities in the election last held, and most of the members are disgusted. We are sorry to hure no space for the whole letter.

—The Cavite High School Literary Society organized by the seventh grade pupil of same school is now giving its weekly program every Monday afternoon. Debating and speeches are always included in the program. At the election held, the following were elected officers.

Pres.	Mr. Santihgo C. Sancayco
Vice.	" Teofilo D. Barrios.
Sec.	" Romualdo Constantino.

Treas.	Miss Felisa Magsambol.
Critic.	Mr. Ambrocio Kalagayan

THE FIRST YEAR B2 BLUB

Wright Institute, Nueva Ecija.

The First Year B2 students of this Institute have organized a club for their mutual benefits.

The aim of this club is to encourage and foster the student's their ardent studies which they are striving for.

The result of their last electon is as follows:

President	Mr. Alfonso C. Faigal
Vice-President	" Benigno de la Rosa
Secretary & Treasurer	" Felipe Padolina

Every member is now contributing his best efforts for the prosperity and success of the Club.

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The Month in Review

The down fall of the kingdom of Portugal is already a fact. People have overthrown the young monarch, king] Manuel. He is now in Belgium with his family. Mr. Braga, the leader of the movement was proclaimed president of the new republic. The powers have recently recognized the new government.

—Dr. David P. Barrows, ex director of the Bu. of Ed. was appointed Dean of the Graduate School of the University of California.

—Mr. Luther Parker was assigned traveling supervisor of industrial school in the Island. He was formerly Principal of Bacolor Trade School. His office is established at Manila.

—The erection of Rizal Monument at the Luneta will begin Jan 1913 as contract says. The statue alone cost ₱102,500.

—The Rizal Committee of Manila offers ₱1,000 for the best translation of the "El Filibusterismo" in any native dialect. Also ₱500 for the best written biography in English or Spanish is offered. A biography suited for school text is preferred.

—The three kind of seeds some time ago distributed by the Bu. of Ed to all municipal schools are now growing in many school gardens.

—We now count with a nicely equipped hospital for consumptive persons at Manila. Members of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society are doing fine work.

The Phil. Education Publishing Co. has established its new firm Book Emporium where a larger business can be easily handled.

—As to who will be appointed President of the Phil. University, whether native or american is still a question of the day. Some Filipinos and Americans have been mentioned as suitable candidates. It should be understood that the Presidency of the Phil. University is higher in rank than the directorship of the Bu. of Ed.

—Mr. Conrado Benitez, a '06 graduate of the Phil. N. School, and actually graduate of Law in the Univ. of Chicago, will give a series of conferences before the members of "Lake Mokong Conference on International Law" of New York. His talks will be versed on subjects pertaining to the Phil. Three days will be given him.

—The All Sanits Day in Manila was splendidly celebrated. Graves in all the cemeteries have been beautifully decorated to honor the dead. Rizal's grave however, had but a cross, a wreath and two candles. It was strikingly lonesome to gaze at the burial of that great hero.

—Miss Primitiva Ciriaco of Sta-Cruz, Laguna was chosen a govt. student for nursing. She is now living in the Girls Dormitory.

—The following lots have been acquired by the Insular Govt. and given to the Bu. of Ed. for farming and stock raising:

296 Ha.	for	Virac	Albay.
4 "	"	Abulog	Cagayan.
782 sq m	"	Indang	Cavite.
339 "	"	"	"
14 Ha.	"	Laoag	Ilocos Norte.
9 "	"	Batak	" "
14 "	"	Abra	Ilocos Sur.
400 "	"	Passi	Iloilo.
32 "	"	Tacloban	Leyte.
6501 "	"	San Juan	Nueva Ecija.
100 "	"	Aborlan	Palawan.
8 "	"	Cogon	Sorsogon.
27 "	"	Butuan	Surigao.
68 "	"	San José	Agusan.
5 "	"	San Fernando	Union.

—It is heard that if Mr. White becomes President of the Phil. Univ. the Assistant Director J. P. Crone who has gone to States on leave may occupy the directorship of Bureau.

—Before writing this, we have already read the novel entitled "Dwag!" written by the intelligent young tagalog writer Mr Gerardo Chanco. Once more, Mr. Chanco has shown his surprising pen. The novel is, in fact, saturated with lessons and convincing arguments. We recommend the book to the public, and thanks the author for the copy received.

—Mr. Ciriaco Doble who was formerly a barrio teacher in Botolan, Zambales, has recently married Miss Felisa Duerme of the same town. We hope this new couple to be always happy and prosperous.

—The octive principal of the primary school of Pagsanhan, Laguna, and Miss Celedonia Cabrera were united in marriage last Oct. 20th. Pagsanhan teachers and friends joined in wishing them a life of happiness and prosperity. So is the wish of the Filipino Teacher.

—The indissoluble tie of matrimony has also united Miss María Punla with Mr. José Canilao. The former is a noted principal and worker of Masantol Central School. She was formerly president of the P. T. A. of Macabebe and Masantol. The Filipino Teacher and all their friends at Masantol wish them a happy life and a perfect honey moon.

—It was published in local papers that Mr. Juan Garcia, teacher in Arangay, Union, is still taking his pointer for a whip. He has lately hit a full grown girl until she gave out blood thru her nostrils. Gov. Zanducta has called the attention of the Supt. for an investigation. Why not practice the self-control Mr. Garcia.

—The students and professors of "Escuela de Derecho" are preparing a float to take part in the civic procession on Rizal Day.

6

Hablemos de cada cosa por vez

Al comprar una máquina de escribir, hágase Vd. siempre esta regla excelente: **YO EXAMINARÉ LAS BARRAS DE TIPOS.**

La barra de tipo —es decir, la barra que lleva el tipo— es la pieza que hace el trabajo arduo de una máquina de escribir.

Ninguna máquina de escribir puede ser más fuerte que sus barras de tipos, ni mejor que sus barras de tipos, porque la medida de la fuerza de cualquier máquina de escribir es la fuerza de sus barras de tipos.

Teniendo presente este hecho, rogamos á Vd. examine cuidadosamente las barras de tipos de la máquina de escribir Remington.

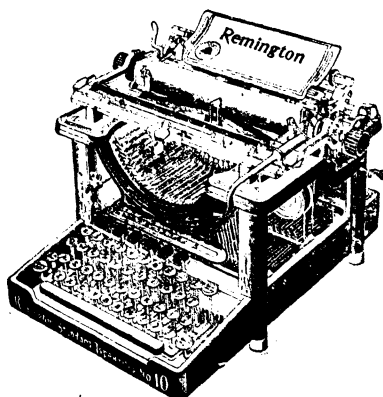
La sólida barra de tipo forjada de la Remington es y siempre ha sido uno de los fundamentos de su supremacía. Compare esta barra Remington, hecha de una forja cayente de acero, *exigiendo treinta y tres operaciones distintas en su manufactura*—compare esta barra fuerte y rígida con la delgada barra ordinaria hecha de acero laminado, y comprenderá Vd. entonces una razón porque

El nombre mismo de

“Remington”

significa fuerza y confianza en una máquina de escribir.

Los nuevos modelos 10 y 11 de la máquina de escribir Remington tienen la famosa barra de tipo forjada de la Remington. Además, estos modelos representan la unión de los principios históricos y la excelencia tradicional de la Remington con todas las ideas más recientes y más progresivas en la construcción de máquinas de escribir. Como combinación de lo mejor de lo viejo con lo mejor de lo nuevo, los nuevos modelos de la Remington son el triunfo más alto de la máquina de escribir.



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The Filipino Teacher

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Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirse á THE FILIPINO TEACHER P. O. Box No. 1090, Manila, I. F.

EDITORIAL

Muchas gracias

Se las damos muy cordialmente al señor Pecson, Diputado por el 3.er distrito de Pangasinan, por haber escuchado las palabras que hace poco y en notas editoriales hemos dirigido á los Honorables Representantes del País. Recordarán nuestros ilustrados lectores que llamamos la atención de la Asamblea Filipina hácia el sueldo mezquino que perciben los maestros filipinos de las Escuelas Públicas. Dijimos que nuestra Cámara Baja debía tomar cartas en el asunto pues los honrados dedicados á la enseñanza, tienen que merecer de todos las consideraciones debidas. Cuando creíamos que nuestras palabras no han llegado con vida á los oídos de ningún Diputado, cuando considerábamos con pesar en el alma que la posición económica de los pobres maestros es para llorada, cuando estábamos convencidos que todas las esperanzas darían en duro, el Hon. Pecson surge de la Asamblea para mitigar nuestros dolores y amarguras.

Con una convicción digna de los mejores encomios y con un patriotismo que debe ser imitado por los buenos filipinos, el señor Pecson há presentado en nuestra Asamblea Filipina un proyecto de ley con destino á mejorar un tanto los sueldos de nuestros maestros. Para satisfacción de tantos maestros como hay en el Archipiélago, publicamos á continuación el texto del proyecto de Ley

concebido por el luminoso cerebro de aquel tan distinguido como patriota Diputado.

HELO AQUI:

LEY

Que establece una mejora anual que no exceda del veinticinco por ciento de los sueldos de los maestros de instrucción pública, tanto Insulares ó provinciales como municipales que no perciben más de mil ochocientos pesos al año, creando un presupuesto permanente de trescientos sesenta mil pesos, ó la suma que fuere necesaria, cuya cantidad se apropia de los fondos insulares no destinados á otro fin ó en su defecto, del total de los presupuestos de gastos para el servicio del gobierno de filipinas, mediante reducción que no exceda de dos pesos por ciento; y dispone para el reintegro de dicha apropiación una imposición que no exceda de cinco pesos por ciento al sueldo anual de funcionarios electivos o por nombramiento que perciban más de mil ochocientos pesos, de acuerdo con la escala distributiva prescrita por esta Ley.

POR AUTORIZACIÓN DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS,
LA LEGISLATURA FILIPINA DECRETA:

Artículo 1. -- Por la presente se establece una mejora anual para el aumento de los salarios de los maestros de Instrucción Pública, tanto Insulares ó Provinciales como Municipales, que no perciben más de mil ochocientos pesos al año, cuya mejora consiste en un tanto por ciento que no sea menor de diez

ni mayor de veinticinco pesos, según se prescribe en el artículo tres de esta Ley, para cuyo objeto se apropia de los Fondos Insulares, no destinados á ningún fin, un presupuesto permanente de trescientos sesenta mil pesos, ó la cantidad que de ella fuera necesaria, pero en su defecto se apropia dicha cantidad del total de los presupuestos de gastos para el servicio del Gobierno de Filipinas imponiéndose á la totalidad de los mismos un tanto por ciento que no exeda de dos pesos en cada año.

Art. 2. Para el reintegro á los fondos del Tesorero Insular ó al total de los presupuestos, de la cantidad apropiada se impone un tanto por ciento no mayor de cinco pesos ni menor de cincuenta centavos reduciéndolos de los haberes anuales asignados á todos los funcionarios electivos, ó por nombramiento, que perciben más de mil ochocientos pesos, de acuerdo con la escala de reducción en la siguiente forma: A funcionarios que perciben por salario anual.

(a) Más de P 2500 á P 3000, se les red. a P 0 50 o/o	
(b) id. „ 3000 á „ 5000, id. „ 1.00 o/o	
(c) id. „ 5000 á „ 7000, id. „ 1.50 o/o	
(d) id. „ 7000 á „ 9000, id. „ 2.00 o/o	
(e) id. „ 9000 á „ 12000, id. „ 2 50 o/o	
(f) id. „ 12000 á „ 16000, id. „ 3.00 o/o	
(g) id. „ 16000 á „ 21000, id. „ 3.50 o/o	
(h) id. „ 21000 á „ 30000, id. „ 4.00 o/o	
(i) id. „ 30000 á „ 40000, id. „ 4 50 o/o	

Art. 3. Para la mejora ó aumento de los salarios de los maestros de instrucción pública, que no perciben más de P1800.00 al año, se les mejorará de sueldo en armonía con la siguiente escala de distribución: A los maestros que perciben por salario anual:

(a) Desde P 100 á P 200, se les aumentará P 25.00 o/o	
(b) id. „ 200 á „ 300, id. „ 24.50 o/o	
(c) id. „ 300 á „ 400, id. „ 24.00 o/o	
(d) id. „ 400 á „ 500, id. „ 23.50 o/o	
(e) id. „ 500 á „ 600, id. „ 22 00 o/o	
(f) id. „ 600 á „ 700, id. „ 21.50 o/o	
(g) id. „ 700 á „ 800, id. „ 20 00 o/o	
(h) id. „ 800 á „ 900, id. „ 19 50 o/o	

(i) id. „ 900 á „ 1000, id. „ 18 00 o/o	
(j) id. „ 1000 á „ 1100, id. „ 17 50 o/o	
(k) id. „ 1100 á „ 1200, id. „ 16.00 o/o	
(l) id. „ 1200 á „ 1300, id. „ 15.50 o/o	
(m) id. „ 1300 á „ 1400, id. „ 14.00 o/o	
(n) id. „ 1400 á „ 1500, id. „ 13.50 o/o	
(ñ) id. „ 1500 á „ 1600, id. „ 12.00 o/o	
(o) id. „ 1600 á „ 1700, id. „ 11.50 o/o	
(p) id. „ 1700 á „ 1800, id. „ 10.00 o/o	

Art. 4.—Los maestros que perciben exactamente menos de mil ochocientos pesos anuales, que según la precedente escala tendrán que percibir con el tanto por ciento correspondiente de aumento de mil ochocientos pesos, se les reducirá de la reducción prescrita en el artículo dos.

Art. 5.—La Tesorería Insular, de acuerdo con esta Ley, separará de los fondos presupuestos para el servicio del Gobierno, en el caso de que ya no tuviese otros fondos apropiables, la cantidad necesaria para la mejora de haberes de los maestros y dispondrá, por medio de los Directores ó Jefes de Burós ó Departamentos y de las Tesorerías Provincia-

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les, la retención o cobro mensual de las reducciones aquí impuestas á los haberes respectivos de los funcionarios correspondientes hasta que sea cubierta la cantidad pagada á dichas mejoras concedidas á los maestros de la Instrucción Pública de Filipinas.

Art. 6. -- Cualesquiera disposiciones, órdenes y reglamentos existentes hoy en vigor incompatibles con esta Ley relativas al máximo establecido de haberes de los maestros de instrucción pública, quédan por la presente derogados.

Art. 7. - Exigiendo el bienestar público la inmediata vigencia de esta Ley, la misma tendrá efecto inmediatamente después de ser aprobada, de acuerdo con el artículo primero de la Ley Número mil novecientos cuarenta y cinco de la Legislatura Filipina.

Aprobada,

Lo aprobará la Cámara Baja? Dicen que un señor con ribetes de literato hablando de este mismo proyecto de ley se expresó de esta manera: probable es que lo aprueba la Cámara Baja. Pero la Cámara Alta que es muy escrupulosa cuando se trata de *tocar el bolsillo ajeno* duda que..... Para mí, continua el caballero, el proyecto, en sí, es hermoso. Mas, *¿hay* que tener en cuenta lo que nos enseña la experiencia. Narran que había un señor muy formal y bien favorecido por la fortuna. Este tenía un amigo que todos los días le manifestaba el deseo de pedirle la cantidad de ₱500.00 El rico no le hacía caso. Sin embargo de ésto, su amigo no se cansaba de pedirse la á el. Ante ésta conducta, el rico molestado quizás llevó al amigo á la caballeriza y aquí le demostró un caballo hermoso. El amigo estuvo acariciando con pequeñitos golpes de mano el cuerpo del animal. Pero al llegar á tocar la región de las bolsas, el animal dióle una fuerte coz.

We send free a copy of our Special Edition dedicated in honor of the Provincial teachers who attended the Philippine Normal School, to the subscriber who pays his subscription in advance.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

¡Pero, hombre! gritó el infortunado caballero. Apenas hubo de articular aquellas palabras interrumpióle el magnate del oro diciendo: el mismo animal al tocarle tú la bolsa se enojó contra tí. ¿Como quieres que un hombre dotado de entendimiento y voluntad, te reciba cariñosamente, ceda á tus ruegos si tu propósito es inferir un grave perjuicio á su bolsa?

Desengáñate amigo, el atentado contra los bolsillos ajenos es peligroso. El amigo lo comprendió así y ya no volvió á importunar al rico."

Este cuento, ó llámase como se quiera, traído á colación por el sr. literato ¿por ventura se puede aplicar al proyecto de ley presentado en la Cámara Baja por el Dip. Pecson? No, y mil veces no; En primer lugar pide el Sr. Pecson una miseria y esa miseria irá precisamente á mejorar un tantico la suerte de tantos maestros desgraciados. Recuérdese que muchos funcionarios cruzan nuestras calles en automovil y flamantísimos coches gastando de esta manera sus dineros. Los otros no tienen un sólo céntimo. Tostados por los rayos del sol y azotados sin piedad por las inclemencias del tiempo, regresan á sus casas sin suficientes mendrugos de pan para llevarlos al estómago de la dolorida esposa.

DIPUTADOS

COMISIONADOS:

Que quereis más que os digamos? Nuestra pluma se resiste átrazar más líneas. Vosotros que podeis ¡oh buenos hombres llevad á vuestros prójimos á cuestas.

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LA DISCIPLINA ESCOLAR

No hay mejor método para progresar en los estudios que la buena disciplina. Los mismos grandes políticos que ahora dirigen los destinos de los pueblos y los sabios que influyen de una manera decisiva en la marcha de la sociedad, comprendieron bien la fuerza de esta verdad; pero antes que ellos ya otros que pertenecieron á generaciones pasadas, la practicaron y la enseñaron. Basta una atenta observación en la práctica; el joven disciplinado que observa una regla fija, que tiene hecha la distribución del tiempo, que há adquirido una energía de carácter y sabe posponer la devoción á la obligación, que sabe distinguir lo necesario de lo bueno, lo conveniente de lo útil, lo esencial de la accidental; vemos prácticamente que este joven adelanta en sus estudios, porque camina por una senda llana y sin escabrosidades sin encontrarse con las dificultades y asperezas de una senda escabrosa y áspera. Por el contrario, el estudiante indisciplinado que se deja llevar, como barca frágil del vaivén de sus caprichos deshaciéndose de toda regla y régimen coercitivo, y siguiendo ciegamente la dirección de sus pasiones es muy difícil, si no imposible que ese joven adelante por grande que sea el talento de que está dotado. La disciplina rigurosa y fielmente observada proporciona al joven otro bien, otra virtud más estimable aún mirada desde el punto de vista de la moralidad: y es el carácter. Esta como todas las demás virtudes, se adquiere mediante una continuada repetición de actos, en los que el joven escolar venció enérgicamente el empuje de sus pasiones y caprichos, menteniéndose firme en el fiel cumplimiento de sus deberes; (este en el sentido en que tomamos la palabra "carácter").

De esta manera formándose desde la juventud ese carácter, se formarán, llegada la edad viril, hombres de carácter, á quienes no acobardará la dificultad de las circunstancias y tiempos adversos ni arredrará la grandeza de las empresas. De esta manera también uniéndose esa fuerza de voluntad á sólidos principios y literarios en el joven, resultará después el filósofo profundo que discurra con más paciencia, con más avidez y profundidad, el físico que se queme las cejas resolviendo las problemas inextricables que le ofrece la naturaleza, el médico que se engolfe en el estudio del hombre y de los antidotos contra el mal

* *

Maestras! La elegancia atrae el respeto y aprecio de vuestras alumnas. Usad los Percales de EL CENTRO DE MODAS y seréis elegantes.

de las enfermedades, el ingeniero que se abisma en las hipótesis y solución de las figuras geométricas, el político ó diplomático que en su Gabinete agote sus recursos intelectuales por preparar los más hábiles ardis y medios políticos para conseguir sin ruido su fin; resultará, en fin, el hombre grande y perfecto que sea la gloria de su patria y el orgullo de su raza. No se crea, sin embargo, que puede la buena disciplina sola producir filósofos, matemáticos ó físicos sin el don del genio ó de una inteligencia más que mediana; pero ésta á veces está latente y como adormecida en el hombre, y la disciplina entonces es el seguro despertador de ella.

Para poder exponer con alguna claridad y orden las reglas que la buena disciplina prescribe y que el estudiante debe observar si no quiere perder el tiempo, estudiando tal vez con muy buena voluntad de aprovechar, pero inútilmente, iremos tratándola por partes:

EL ESCOLAR EN LA CLASE

Entiéndese aquí por clase la división de estudiantes que asisten á una aula ó el aula misma donde estos se reúnen para recibir las explicaciones del Profesor. En este último sentido no hay mejor ocasión para alimentar al entendimiento de ignorados conocimientos como la que da la hora de clase. La clase es el recinto donde se beben manantiales de saber; donde se disipan las nebulosidades del entendimiento acerca de tal ó cual materia, donde sus dudas se desvanecen y se rectifica su error, mostrándosele la verdad con toda su hermosura y resplandor, como se muestra brillante el sol á la faz del mundo después de haber disipado y ahuyentado las tinieblas. La inteligencia virgen é inculta es como una selva sombría, donde brillan más que los lánguidos rayos de la luz natural; de ahí es la atención que el alumno debe prestar en clase para no echar á perder la verdad que se halla envuelta en las palabras del Profesor, ya que la verdad es el único fin y objeto de nuestro entendimiento.

BETISEÑO.

(Se Continuará)

Josue Soncuya

LAWYER-ABOGADO

SECCION LITERARIA

DISCURSO SOBRE LA "CIENCIA CON RELIGION"
PRONUNCIADO EN EL ACTO CELEBRADO
CON MOTIVO DE LA FIESTA PATRONAL
DEL COLEGIO NTRA. SRA. DEL ROSARIO
DIRIJIDO POR EL ILUSTRE FILIPINO DON
TOMÁS CORDERO.

SEÑORES:

Nunca como ahora me he hallado en una situación tan difícil y crítica, porque nunca como en la ocasión presente, me vi rodeado de circunstancias tan desfavorables desde que comencé á presentarme al público, desde que empecé juntamente con los estudios preparatorios para carreras profanas, mi vida social. Señores, no he de ser yo un religioso predicador en estos momentos, porque ni el lugar me lo permite, ni las circunstancias me lo consentirán; pero tampoco he de hablar de cosas enteramente ajenas á la religiosidad de la fiesta que celebramos, y entre estos dos extremos he de ir caminando por el medio para poder desarrollar con menos desacierto mi discurso y causaros así menos tedio y molestia, ocupando por unos breves momentos vuestra atención. Se há dicho por los filósofos antiguos y modernos desde Pitágoras hasta Balmes, desde las sombras de la más remota antigüedad hasta los esplendores del siglo XIX, que nada engrandece y dignifica más al hombre como la ciencia, nada le enoblece y levanta más del nivel de las criaturas irracionales como la sabiduría. Yo debo añadir que nada dignifica más al hombre como la ciencia con religión. ¡Ciencia, oh majestuosa Señora que há sido la corona de honor de tantos hombres que no fueron reyes, pero fueron los gigantes de la palabra ó del pensamiento; que aviva la eterna luz que brilla constantemente en la frente del hombre infundida por la mano del omnipotente; esa Señora bellísima de auríferas alas que ayuda al entendimiento humano á subir á la tierra á recorrer los espacios azulados y á descubrir los secretos de la naturaleza, y penetrar en las oscuridades de edades pasadas y á pronosticar con más ó menos acierto lo porvenir; esa Señora, en fin, que se cierne majestuosa sobre las naciones más civilizadas atrayendo y cautivando con sus bellezas y atractivos á los genios, es necesario que se cierna también con toda su majestad sobre Filipinas, para que ésta pueda llegar más pronto á la meta de sus aspiraciones, á la realización de su soñada independencia. Cuando el hombre estaba en el estado de rudeza y completa ignorancia de sus propios derechos, cuando no se esforzaba por aumentar y en sanchar á toda costa el campo de sus conocimientos, era llamado salvaje é insozial pues no quería entrar en lazos de íntima unión con sus semejantes, para formar lo que hoy se llama sociedad. Pero al formarse idea de sus propios deberes

y de sus propios derechos, vino á unirse á sus semejantes en estrechos vínculos de amor paternal, dando origen con esa unión á las repúblicas, á las monarquías, á los imperios y á todas las formas de gobierno que en la actualidad se conocen. Así se fundó el imperio persa, así el reino griego y la república romana; así se fundaron también cuantas naciones fuertes que en nuestros días prevalecen con más ó menos preponderancia, pudiendo asegurarse que la humanidad ha pasado del estado salvaje al estado de cultura y civilización con la ciencia. Mas no; la humanidad no se ha civilizado en el verdadero sentido de la palabra con sola la ciencia; la ciencia sola y sin religión no es capaz de civilizar al hombre, porque el hombre no solo tiene entendimientos que deben instruirse, sino tambien una voluntad libre que debe educarse. La civilización de la Grecia y de la Roma pagana no es verdadera civilización sino solamente una cultura, un barniz de la civilización verdadera, como dijo hermosamente el célebre orador Donoso Cortés. Si nó, Señores, examinad detenidamente la constitución interior de sus pueblos, sus leyes, sus costumbres, sus maneras de ser; allí vereis autorizada la esclavitud, vereis á la mujer en vez de ser digna compañera del hombre, sirve solo como incentivo y de pasto á sus pasiones más viles; vereis á los esclavos arrastrando amargamente y sin esperanza de mejorar su suerte las horribles cadenas de sus barbaros opresores. ¿Era aquella verdadera civilización? No, mil veces no; no se tenía igual concepto del hombre en cuanto al valor de su alta naturaleza, y si se le tenía, por lo menos no se veía, no se mostraba en la práctica. ¿Y quien entonces trajo al mundo la verdadera civilización? La religión fundada por el Dios encarnado y hecho hombre. Allí al otro lado de la Cruz del Calvario, no vereis ningún pueblo pueblo verdaderamente culto y civilizado de entre tantos esparcidos sobre la redondez de la tierra; todos están sumidos en las sombras de la impiedad más ó menos disimulada de la barbarie. Pero delante de la Cruz observareis un cambio radical en los pueblos y en las naciones, notareis una profunda modificación de las costumbres y de las ideas, vereis derribados de sus alturas á los ídolos de la antigüedad, á la mujer elevarse al rango de compañera del hombre, á los esclavos romperseles las pesadas cadenas de la esclavitud. Echad una hojeada sobre la Edad media y contemplareis con gozo un reposo universal, una felicidad, una civilización verdaderamente admirable en los pueblos, porque el fiero paganismo, deponiéndolo ya su sangrienta espada con que inmolara tantas víctimas humanas en los altares de la impiedad más inícuca, cubierto de rubores el rostro, baja para siempre á la tumba mientras nuestra sacrosanta Religión sube al trono de donde fué derribado el paganismo, y dirige sabiamente las naciones, mostrándose con toda su grandeza y magnificencia, con todo su poder y majestad. Señores, si la historia fué

Si quereis ser muy distinguido y respetado en cualquier sociedad, usad los Trajes de Lana confeccionado en EL CENTRO DE MODAS.—94 Escolta.

Percalles de la última novedad se halla de venta á precios reducidos en EL CENTRO DE MODAS.—94 Escolta.

escrita para enseñanza de los hombres, aprendamos de sus páginas las sublimes lecciones de la experiencia. Aprendamos que Francia permaneció engrandeciéndose en su poder cuando unió la ciencia á su religión, y que al dejar la religión aún conservando su ciencia, le sobrevino la revolución más espantosa; aprendamos que Napoleón fué subiendo hasta una altura de poder casi inaccesible á las fuerzas humanas, mientras no se oponía á la Iglesia Católica, pero una vez declarado enemigo comenzó á labrar su propia ruina y sepulcro; Aprendamos por último entre otras graves enseñanzas de la historia que la España católica era la árbitra del mundo, la España indiferente ó protestante es la nación más débil y pequeña. Ciencia sin religión es la mayor calamidad que puede sobrevenir á una nación ó república; pero ciencia con religión es el mayor bien que puede favorecerla en su progreso y avance hacia la grandeza y el poder. Filipinas, señores, necesita más hombres de ciencia informada por la verdadera religión para alcanzar el objeto de sus aspiraciones, aurora de sus sueños dorados, su suspirada independenciam. Si las demás naciones han necesitado de la ciencia con religión para levantarse de su postración ó para permanecer en el apogeo de su poder, tambien nuestro pueblo para emanciparse del yugo extranjero, tendrá necesidad de esos grandes hombres en que se han unido en amigable consorcio la ciencia y la religión, y que han sido las más fuertes columnas de otras naciones para resistir en sus épocas más críticas al empuje de las tempestades y revueltas políticas ó sociales. Ciencia con religión, sea el lema que llevemos desde ahora escrito con caracteres de oro en nuestra mente y nuestro pecho; porque la ciencia con religión es la única que puede traer la felicidad, la independenciam á nuestra común madre, á nuestra adorada Filipinas.

He dicho.

CARLOS SUNGLAO.

Versos extranjeros

LA BARQUILLA

Pobre barquilla mía
entre peñascos rota
sin velas desvelada
y entre las olas sola;
¿á dónde vas perdida?
¿á donde te engolfas?
que no hay deseos cuerdos
con esperanzas locas.
Como las altas naves,
te apartas animosa
de la vecina tierra
y al fiero mar te arrojas
igual en las fortunas
mayor en las congojas,
pequeña en las defensas,
incitas á las ondas.
Advierte que te llevan
á dar entre las rocas

de la soberbia envidia,
naufragio de las honras
Cuando por las riberas
andabas costa á costa
nunca del mar temiste
las iras procelosas
segura navegabas
que por la tierra propia
nunca el peligro es mucho
en donde el agua es poca.
Verdad es que en la Patria
no es la virtud dichosa
ni se estima la perla
hasta dejar la concha.
Dirás que muchas barcas
con el favor en popa
saliendo desdichadas,
volvieron venturosas.
No miras los ejemplos
de los que van tornan
que á muchos ha perdido
la dicha de las otras.
Para los altos mares
no llevas cautelosa
ni velas de mentiras,
ni remos delisongas
¿quien te engaño barquilla?
vuelve, vuelve la proa
que presumir de nave
fortunas ocasiona.
No quieres que yo sea
por tu soberbia pompa
faetonte de barqueros,
que los laureles lloran.
Pasaron ya los tiempos,
cuando comiendo rosas,
el céfiro bullía
y suspiraba jironas.
Ya fieros huracanes
tan arrogante soplan
que salpicando estrellas
del sol la frente mojan.

LOPE DE VEGA.

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SECCION DE NOTICIAS

Para Pascuas

El Centro de Modas establecimiento genuinamente filipino acaba de recibir de Europa y América una nueva remesa de efectos consistentes en:

Sombreros Blandos, de la última novedad; elegantes *Corbatas* de diferentes formas y colores; *Zapatos* de niños y niñas; *Cuellos "Arrow"* de tonas formas; *Calcetines* de hilo y de seda, *Camisas*, *Paraguas*, *Drill* de hilo y de *fantasia listado* nunca visto.

Nosotros recomendamos al lector que cuando tenga que hacer algunas compras, vaya antes a ver los efectos que vende muy barato EL CENTRO DE MODAS, Escolta Núm. 94 Manila.

PC. RIZAL

Los preparativos que están haciendo los Sres. troceños para festejar el 30 de Diciembre adelantan cada día. Los Sres. Cayetano Argüelles y Leandro Claro puede decirse que son el alma de éste movimiento altamente patriótico.

¡Bien por los de Trozol!

UNA JUNTA

Tenemos entendido que la Philippine Teacher' Association celebrará una junta en breve para acordar algo sobre el proyecto de ley presentado por el señor Pecson Diputado por el 3.er distrito de Pangasinan.

BANQUETE

Con ocasión de la marcha del Hon. Rafael Del Pan a la Metrópoli; varios prominentes filipinos dieron un banquete, despedida obsequiaron con un banquete, el ilustre abogado en el Restaurant de Francia.

Hablaron en términos muy elocuentes a la vez que tiernos los Sres. Antonio Montenegro, José Turiano, Enrique Mendiola, V. Miranda, Varela Calderon y el festejado Rafael Del Pan.

Los oradores fueron varias veces interrumpidos con atronadores aplausos.

PRESIDENCIA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD

Suena el nombre del ilustre filipino Sr. Enrique Mendiola para Presidente de la Universidad de Filipinas. Tiempo ya de que teniendo en cuenta el clamoreo general sea al fin nombrado Presidente de la Universidad de Filipinas el veterano Mendiola.

DIMISIÓN

Dícese que algunos miembros de la Comisión Civil dimitirán sus lucrativos como elevados puestos. Porque causa? No lo sabemos. Hé aquí un enigma que el tiempo se encargará de descifrar.

ENRIQUE AGUILAR
MÉDICO

HORAS DE CONSULTA:
De 7 a 9 mañana y 3 a 5 tarde
Tel. 3358.

Sto. Sepulcro, No. 12,
Paco, Manila.

LA CAMPANA

Este establecimiento de dulcerías vá progresando cada vez más en su vida económica. A las 9:00 de la mañana del 24 de los corrientes, el Sr. Abrii nos condujo á todos los departamentos del establecimiento. Aquí hay 40 filipinos ocupados en trabajos de esta índole. El trato que se les dá es altamente humanitario. Estár bién remunerados Todos los sacrificios que hace el Sr. Abril por presentar el establecimiento lleno de comodidades á las ojos del público encuentran premio ó recompensa en lo numerosa clientela con que hoy cuenta. Esa numerosa clientela segun según dice el Sr. Abril, la forma la mayoría de los filipinos. Actualmente, el Sr. Abril, está mandando, construir un establecimiento que ha de ser de refrescos emparedados, sorbetes y otras cosas más. Nos informan que la inauguración de dicho establecimiento tendrá lugar días antes de las pascuas de Navidad.

Pueden los filipinos favorecer éste establecimiento de dulcería, pues, aquí encontrarán un rico y variado surtido de dulces.

"EL COLEGIO DE NTRA. SRA. DEL ROSARIO"

Este establecimiento de enseñanza es dirigido á la sabia dirección del ilustre filipino D. Tomás Cordero, esrá lleno de gente escolar. Muchos padres de familia estan altamente sinpatizados con aquel templo de la ciencia, por la instrucción sólida que en ella se dá y la religión que se instruye en el cerebro de los estudiantes. Nosotros que hemos tenido la ocasión de observar el movimiento de sus cátedras, podemos decir publicamente y sin temor á ninguna equivocación que el colegio de "Ntra. Sra. del Rosario" está á la altura de los más afamados centros docentes, cuyo plan de enseñanza está reconocido por el gobierno.

Recomendamos este colegio á los padres de familia. Alumnos venidos del colegio "Ntra. Sra. del Rosario," tejertán mañana una orla de honor para el pueblo filipino.

Los cuellos y corbatas de venta en EL CENTRO DE MODAS 94 Escolta no tienen comparación en calidad y precio.

Sir! --

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The Filipino Teacher

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Namamahala: MANUEL AGUINALDO.

Punong Manunulat: MIGUEL ANTONIO.

PASULATAN: 168 SANTA ROSA, KIAPÓ, MAYNILA, K. P.

Bol. IV.

Nobiembre 30, 1910.

Blg. 6.

ANG GULONG-UDLING

Saksing Matibay.

MGA KATAGA NG KOM. GILBERT

Anamin na nga ba't *parang anhil nang matalim na lintik*... ang nangyayari ngayon sa sahod ng mga guro, na siyang ikinatig-tig ng mga nasa *itaas*. Kundi man lubos na pinapayuban ng kinararapatan, sa mga ulat nila ay maliwanag na matatapat, na, sila'y nalilihis nga sa mga pakali... nakana ng mga guro ng pilipino. Ibig nila'y ma paayos nang lubos sa ngayon ang lahat ng kaparaanan sa pagtuturo, at ang lalong wastong pagpasunod sa mga guro ng pilipino.

Wala na ngang marapat kundi ito, yamang sa kanila rin palad naandoon ang ika pupula.

Mabuti at kapuripuri.

Alin ito?

Ang mga kataga ng mabunying Kom. Gilbert.

Naito ang ilan, na aming sinipi sa giliw na kapamahayagan ANG MITHI.

"Hindi tayo kinakapos ng mabuting guro ng pilipino, dapwa't sanhi sa kaliitan ng ibinibigay sa kanilang sahod at samantalang hindi dinaragdagan ng karapat dapat ang bayad sa kanilang pagod, ang marami nating mabubuting guro sa bayan, ay mangagsisialis sa panunungkulan upang pumasok sa lalong pagkaka kitaan ng malaki".

Napakamahalaga para sa amin ang ganitong kataga ng Kom. Gilbert, pagka't hindi lamang ang kakayahan lubos ng mga guro ng pilipino ang nagiging kabulugan, kundi lalo't higit ang *kaapihan* ng mga ito sa kanilang gawain.

Paano nga namang di gawain ang masa-sabi; paano nga namang ang isang may gadaling noo ay di magpapahayag ng kanyang niloloob, sa, malinao pa sa sumisikat na araw ang katiwaliang itong nadadama.

Paano nga naman!

Salamat sa isang dakilang *komisionado*; salamat diyan sa isang iyan maalam magpahayag ng dinaramdam ng mga guro ng pilipino, ng tunay at wastong kapalakaran.

Wala ngang kabulabula ang kataga ng komisionadong ito, na, marami sa mabuting guro ng pilipino ang nagsisialis at nagbibitiw ng tungkol dahil sa sahod nilang di makasapat sa kanilang gawain.

Saka, paano nga naman ang mangyayari sa ating mga paaralang bayan, kung ang makikisig na guro'y mangagsisialis sa kanilang tungkul? Ngayon pa namang ang kabataan ay nagpapakita ng kasipagan sa pag-aaral.

Saka, paano sa pamahalaan ang isang guro'y dagdagan ng limang piso o kaya'y sampu na, sa loob ng isa o dalawang taon? Kakulangán na kayang malaki ang ganito sa kaban-bayan?

Katulad ng nangyayari, katulad ng nadadamâ, sa lalawigan natin, ang mga *temporero* ay sumasahod ng mula sa waló hanggang labíng limang piso (?), paanóng makapanatili ang mga guro? Katulad na nga ng aming nasabi noón sa nakaraang bilang, madalás mabalam ang sahod ng mga guro, paanóng mapapawastô ang ating mga paaralan bayan? Subali't kung ito, malulunusan, ay di mala yong magiibayo ang sipag ng mga guro at gayon din ang kabataan.

Mayroón pa:

Ang mga *temporero* namán dito sa Maynila, sa sahod nilang 40 piso isáng buwan hanggang buhay ay 40 rin, maliban na lamang kung ikaw ay makasulit sa *Serbisio Sibil* sa bagay na itó. At kung dumarating ang bakasyon ay wala kang mahihintay na anó paman sa kagawaran mong pinaglingkuran; subali't ang mga *permanente*, ay patuloy nang pagsahod.

Itó pa sanang ibig naming madinig sa loób ng mabunying na komisionado. At lalong ibig namin, kung kailán malulunasan ang ganitó.

Sa mga binanggit namin, ay marami pa ang pangungusap ng tinurang komisionado hinggil din sa mga paaralan.

Isá pang maidugtóng namin, ay, ang tila pagkakasumangan niya at ng Punong-Kapuluan. Para sa kanya, ay wala na ngang marapat gawin sa ngayon, kundi ang magdagdag sa sahod ng mga gurong pilipino. Samantalang dito, para sa Punong Kapuluan, ay huwág muna sa ngayon; ibig niyang sabihin ay ipaliban na muna pagka't kinakapós pa ng salapi ang pamahalaan (!).

Naiyan ang suliranin ngayon na dapat nating pag-ukulan ng munting pagkukuro.

Isáng tanóng ang amin:

¿Kinakapós nga kaya ang pamahalaan ng salapi?

Kung tunay man; ¿sa ganito kayang paraan dapat panghawakan na huwág munang madagdagán ng sahod ang mga gurong pilipino sa ngayon?

¿At anó ang masasabi (*cuidado con la ley de libelo!*) tungkól diyan sa naglalakihang sahol ng mga kawani sa pamahalaan?

Kung sa ganáng iba'y may matwid si gayon, para sa amin ay walá; oo, walang-wala.

¿Bakit?

Saksing matibay ang katotohanan, na si ang pangungusap ng komisionado (Gilbert).

Ang Pagpaparusa

S. MGA GURO.

Paris ng aming naipang-ayon sa nakaraang bilang, ay aming liliwanagin ngayón ang paraan ng pagpaparusa.

1. *Reproof*:—Kapag ang batá ay nakágawá ng kasalanan sa loób ng klase, kinakailangan sa guro ang magpakita, kahit sa anyo, ó pananalitá at kilos ng malaking samá ng loob. Ihintó kapa, karaka ang pagtuturo, at sa paraang itó, kapag ang batá ay may "hiya" ay magdaramdam sa kaniyang nágawá Ipa-kilala rin sa anyó ng guro ang kaniyang pagkamuhi sa maling inasal. At kung narapat ay pangusapan ang nagkasala sa mabuti at wastóng pagpapakilala.

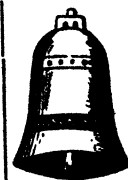
2. *Isolation*:—Kapag ang batá ay manunukso, mapambulahaw ó masalita, kinakailangan sa batang iyan ang pagtitiwalag. Itiwalag ang batá sa mga kasama. Sa pag-upo bigyán ng sariling upuan malayo sa ibá; sa páglalaro ay huwág bayáang mépasama sa mga kapwa batá at sa oras ng pag-uuwian ay dapat na ihuli sa mga kasama. Ngunit dapat na matalós na ang *Isolation* ay di iyóng pagkukulóng sa madidilim.

3. *Withdrawal of Privileges*:—Kung talagang pilyo ang batá, at di pa makuha sa unang paraan, ay kinakailangan bigyán siyá ng mabigátbigát na parusa. Alisin ang kalayáan ng batá, at huwág itulot ang kanyang karapatan sa paglabas, pananabi pag-inom, panhihiram ng lapis, pagpasa-básurahan at ibá pang katulad. nitó. Itóy mabigát na parusa, hindi lamang sa siyá'y maalisan ng kaniyang karapatan, kundi, isá pang paraang makapagpaala-ala sa kanyang kabalastugan kinasusuklaman ng kanyang guro.

"La Campana"

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TELÉFONO 1116, MANILA.

4. *Withdrawal of Confidence*.—Isa sa lalong pinakamahalagang bagay sa guro at bata ay ang pagkakaroon ng mabuting pagsusunuran, tapat na pagtuturuan at wastong pagpapakitan ng loob. Kapag ang bagay na ito ay nawala at inalis ng guro sa kanyang tinuturuan ay walang napakasaklap na paris nito sa Inalisan. Samakatwid, ito'y nagpapakilalang napakabigat sa isang tinuturuan ang silya'y alisan ng *Confianza* ng isang nagtuturo. Kapag nga inalis ay dapat na ang guro ay magmasid, sa anyo, kilos at paguugali ng bata huwag paniwalaan sa ano mang sasabihin at ang mga pagtitiwala sa kanya ay huwag ipagkakaloob, tanda ng di paggitiw sanhi sa kapilyuhan ng bata. Ito'y *likasyon* sa masasamang bata, at daang tuloy na kanyang ikapag-isip na siya ay napakasama na palang bata, at kung, palarin ay makalunas tuloy sa kanyang masamang pag-uugali.

5. *Consult to Parents*.—Bago sadyain ang magulang upang ipagsabi ang kaniastugan ng kanyang anak, kailangan munang ibala ang bagay na ito sa bata. Sapagkat marami sa bata ang takot sa magulang, kaya nga't kung ganito, ay maaring makapangako pa ang bata na di na magsasalbaheng muli. Ang pagsasadya sa magulang ng bata ay makabubuti, sapagkat dapat nating talusin na ang magulang ay malakas na katulong natin sa paghubog sa ugali ng mga bata.

6. *Suspension*.—Itay ang parusang pagpigil sa isang bata, sa pagpasok kung ang mga naunang kaparusaha ay niwalang kabuluhan, mabigat man ang parusang ito, nguni't kung siyang dapat ay walang kailangan. Ang parusang ito ay mahirap bathin, hindi lamang ng isang batang nagpakapilyo, kungdi ng magulang pati na pinagsanggunian na bago gawin ito. Kaya nga't dahil dito, sakaling ang pinagsaagguniang magulang ay pabaya at nagwa'ang bahala sa sumbong ng guro, sa pangyayari ng itay ay mapupukaw ang kanyang damdamin at uusisair, kung ano ang naging dahil ng ipinagkakagayon ng kanyang anak.

7. *Expulsion*.—At kahulihulihan sa lahat ng parusa ay ito ngan tinatawag na *expulsion* o pagpapalayas, wala ng dapat magawa, kung wala ng pag-asang mapabubuti pa ang bata; alalaon baga'y kung ang bata ay totoo ng "walanghiya" at pati ng di dapat gawin ay ginagawa na niya, upang yurakan ang banal naturó ng *Moral*. Ang parusang ito ay siyang tumpak at sa katunayan nito'y siya rin namang ginagawa ng mga paaralan sa Sangkapuluan.

MASIKAP

(Handog sa kapisanan may gayon din pamagat na natatag sa Orani, Batangas).

Kung tunay ang sabing dahil sa paggawa
kaya lumilitaw ang ligaya't tuwa,
kaya nababangon ang bayang salanta...
sa sariling abót
ako ang sa-agót:

Na, kapag ang sikap ang siyang nawala
ay wala ring sikháy, nasa at tiyaga,
at ni sa paggawa'y walang mahihita

Kung sa kasipaga'y doon natutuklas
ang bunga ng pagod ng mga «nautás»,
kung sa kasiklayan doon bumibukad
ang sariwang usbong
ng bagong panahón...

Sa «sikap» ng tao'y nunupling na lahat
ang hugis at kulay ng ikaliligtas...
ang butil ng binhing kahapo'y ginasak.

Ang «sipag» ay wala kundi pananalig
sa abot ng lakas ng kamay at bisig,
ang «sikap» ay usbong ng magandang nais
na walang kaakma
kundi ang tiyaga...

ang «tiyaga» at «sikap» ay dalawang bukid
na kinatatamnan ng butil ng isip
at panunubuan ng buko ng pawis.

Ang taong masipag ay walang pag-asa
kundi maging wasto sa abot ng kaya...
ang masikap nama'y tangi sa wasto na
sa bawa't gawain
ay di maindahin,
ó kahit panganib ang kapakikipa
kapag gumagawa'y hindi alintana
hanggang di masapit ang wakas ng pita.

«Sipag» ay kaaway ng gawang magtamad
«sipag» ay kalaban ng painat-inat
datapwat ang «sikap» ay di lang salungat
sa ugali ng gayon
subalit katugon

ng paggawang walang hinto kundi sand
sa kabilang pampang ng lahat ng hangin.
Ang «sikap» ay buhi'y, ang «sikap» ay likas.

Hindi mangya, aring daanin sa bisig
laman ng masipag ang ikabibihis
ng salantang baya't lahing napiput
kundi lakipin
niyong kasikapan

pagkat «masipag» ma't kung takot maramd
niyong kamataya'y di makasasa'y
sa «Lupang Pangako» niyong mga M...r.

Ang «sikap» ay agap, ang «sikap» ay tamad,
ang «sikap» ay siyang pang-unang batayan,
suhay at panukod ng bawa't samahin,
ang sikap ay likha
ng wikang tiyaga.

Antonio P. Oliveros
DENTISTA

Tel. No. 1302
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Bajada del Puente de España
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at ang tiyaga'y siyang sandatang pamatay,
sa bisa ng sakit na paghihilian..
ang tiyaga'y tungkod sa daang batuhan.

Ibig mong dumating sa Lupang Pangako
na walang guyabin kundi lang ang puso
upang pagkatangan sakaling mahapo
ó kaya'y manghinay
sa daan pa lamang,
ó huwag mabating sa mga balaho
ng sangahang dila ng mga hunyango...?
—Sikap ang gawin mong panungkit ng «DAPO»

Ibig mong sumampá sa bundok ng Siyon
ibig mong sumikat ang bagong panahon,
ibig mong mamatáy ang mga Ulupóng
sa Bayan mo't Lahi...?
—Tikmán mong isusi
ang buò mong sikap sa palad na kuyom
at ang mapasi'id sa isip mo ngayon..
sikapin mong gawin ng walang pag-untol.

Ibig mong kilanlin kung sino ang Dukha
ang sunog na kilay at bisig na pata
ng mga batibot sa wikang Paggawá?
—Masikap ang tingnán
at sila'y nariyan,
na kahit matisod at magkandarapá
ay papahirin lang ang pawis sa mukha't
tuloy din ang tuloy na di namumutla.

Iyan ang masikap, iyan ang batibot
na ayaw tuminginan sa salitang takót,
ni ayaw bumati sa taguring pagod...
iyan ang sagisag
na nagpapalakad
sa mga kahima't kilala nan tulos
ang kasasabita'y kahog din nang kahog
at kahit antók na'y ayaw pang matulog.

Kung si Napoleon ang siyang nagwiká
na: upang masakop ang lahat ng lupa
ay pilak at pilak ang gamiting kuta"
Hindi kayabanga'y
aking tutularan:
"Na upang matupad an anomang nasá
ay sikap at sikap ang gamiting Diwa't
sa kabila noo'y naron ang paglaya".

Ang mga dakilang mga pangyayaring
hinangahangaan halos ng marami..
ating pag-aralang kilanling mabuti't
ating mamalas.
na bukál sa sikap
ng hindi lilibong nasawing Bayani
na hindi tiningnang lubha ang sarili
mailigtas lamang ang bayang duhagi.

Kung ang isang bayang nabuhay na sikil
ay ibig lumitaw at mita ng aliw
ang "sikap" ang siyang Bughing-Pangunahin
at sandatang taglay
na hawak sa kamay
upang mapali'pad sa himpapawirin
ang diwa ng bawa't Pusong Mapang-irang
at 'mikat ang ilaw na panang'aw-dilim.

Ang Bayang "masikip" sa galaw ng buhay
ay Bayang ligtás na sa kabusabusan,
at ang Bayang tulóg ay Bayang sampiran
ng layak na tapon
at tangay ng alon..
na...kung makatikim ng himig silangan
kung dating maamo'y nagiging *Halimaw*
at kung dating Dungo'y nag-mamamamatay..

JULIAN CRUZ BALMASEDA.
Agosto-1910

Ang Wikang Tagalog

(*Karugtóng*)

Sa wikang kastila ay tumanggap ng maraming desi-
nensia (*terminations*) ang bagong wikang tagalog. Naito,
sampung ng ilang salitang karugtóng:

IA, IA "pilosopia, demokrasiya, heograpiya, heologia."
IDAD, "elektrisidad, unibersidad."

AKIO, "botikario, diksionario."

ANTE, ENTE "protestante, presidente, tenyente."

ERO, ERA "bangkero, tabakero tabakera."

ADO, IDO "obispado, pulido, komisionado, sarado,
diputado."

ISTA, makinista, kahista.

ISMO, katolisismo, protestantisimo.

IKA, IKO "música; politika, katoliko matemátika, par-
masiútiko."

TURA SURA "agrikultura, agrimensura, lehislatura."

TIBO, SIBO "aktibo, pasibo, nominatibo, akusatibo"

SIÓN "sibilisación, aksión, bindisió, bakasió, kola-
sió, kumpisió."

OR, ORA, DOR } "doktor, doktora, emperador, empe-
TOR, TRIS } ratris."

Ang mga desinansiang ito, kung di man totoong
bagay sa talagan uri ng pananalag. ay k'nakailangang
lubha ng bagong pagkakaunlad at kabihasnan, at, ka-
para ng partikulang pangwakas na AN at IN, hindi
makayúyewis sa maraming rais ng wikang tagalog;
at maasahan nang kapag nakákita tayo ng mga sa-
litang natatapos sa gayong mga pangwakas, ay hindi
mga rais ó ugat-salita ng tagalog, gayarin ng mga sa-
litan natatapos sa AN ó IN, na pawang mga salitang
pinag-angkóp. Hindi ganito ang nangyayari sa desinen-
siang al ng kastila, pagka't mapagkakamalan ang desi-
nensiang ito sa lubhang maraming salitang tagalog na
pawang "rais" na natatapos sa "al: tampal, taltál, pik-
tál, kasál, linggál," atbp. Kaya sa ganang akin ay hindi
nararapat tanggaping gamitin sa tagalog ang desinensiang
"al", at sa lugal nito'y ipasok ang sa bisayang "on-
hon". At ang mga pangungusap na ganito ng ilang
mananalag: "Hunta Munisipal, konsehal, karta pas-
toral", ay palitan ng lalong akma sa tagalog, na gayon:
"Hunta ng Munisipio, taong-konseho ó kasangguni ka-
latas-obispo ó liham-pastor", kahalintulad ng kung si-
nasabi nating: "pinunong bayan, kapulungang-bayan,
taong-bayan, pinunong lalawigan, pagkakalingang amá
pag-ibig'anak, anak-pawis, pinunong iglesia, kabagayang
langit, pinunong-digma.

Ibinabadha ng panahon at ng mga pangyayari na
ang wikang tagalog ay hindi mamamatay. Ang batis
ng kaniyang katutubong yaman buhat pa sa panahon

ng mga Lakang-Dula at Radya-Solimán hanggang sa mga araw na ito ay di naghuhumpay ng mabilis na pagdaloy. Gaya ng lahat ng wikang yumabong at nalinang, ng kaniyang literatura'y nagpasimula sa pananamba at pamamayan. Sa panahon pa ng mga Anito "(kaunaunahang relihiyon ng katagalugan)" ay kilala na ng mga tagalog ang mga bagay bagay na ukol sa "religion" at "politika" na nahahayag sa pamagitan ng mga salitang "Bathala, kabanalan, binyag, simbahan, kalulwa, pinuno, bayan, pamamayan, ili, lungsod, batas, kautusan, hari, hukom, pagtatima, panghimagsik, hukbo, kawal o sakop", atbp. Pagkatapos ng panahong iyon at sapol naman sa pagkapagpapalagat sa lupaing ito ng kabihasnan at pananampalataya ng mga taga Europa, na hatid dito ng mga kastila, hanggang sa kalahatian ng siglo XVIII, ay nagdulot ng masaganang hiyas ng literatura ang ating masarap na wika, bagama't noo'y halos na sa kamay ng mga hari at makapari ang kaniyang kabuhayan. Isa sa mga akdang mahalaga ng pananagalog ng panahong iyon, ay ang Bokabulariong kinatha ng pantas at banal na hesuitang pilipino na si Kgg. na P. Mtro. Pedro de Sanlucar. Ang tinurang Bokabulario ay isang makabuluhang pangalaala sa walang pagkupas na paglagadlad (*development*) ng ating wika. Nang panahong iyon ay walang kalayaang tinatamó ang bayan ng kapara ngayon tungkol sa ikasusulong ng sariling kapakanan, at noo'y ikinakukutya at ikinalilit ng maraming pilipino ang paggamit ng wikang tagalog sa mahal na "sociedad" o "reñion", bukod pa ang pagbabawal na mahigpit sa mga kolehiyo at eskuelahan, ng tinurang wika; at datapuwa't nasayang lamang at lumabas na kadustadusta ang gayong kaliitan at paghihigpit, bagay na kasalungat ng aral ni Rizal na sumulat: "Papanatilihin ninyo"—aniya sa mga pilipino—"ang inyong sariling wika, ilaganap. Ang wika ay siyang pag-iisip ng bayan.—Kapag iniingatan ng isang bayani ang kaniyang wika, ay iniingatan ang sanla ng kaniyang kaayuan." Sa aral na ito ay napanibugos ang paglililang ng sariling wika na nagtaglay na ng mga banal at makabayang layunin sapol pa mandin sa panahon ng Dakilang Manunulang Tagalog na kumatha ng *Florante* hanggang sa panahon ng Pagbabangong puri ng katagalugan (1896). At buhat sa panahon ng pagbabangong-puring ito hangga sa ngayon ay nalinang na walang sagwil, na ano pa't marami ng di sapalang kaisipan at balabalaking suliranin ng pamumuhay, pamamayan, pama mahalang-bayan, pananampalataya at paaralan ang nailathala na at ilinalathala pa ng maraming manunulat. Sa panahong itong kasalukuyan ay may natatayong

isang munting Akademia, ang SAMAHAN NG MGA MANANAGALOG, na siyang totoong mananaguyod sa ikalililang at ikauunlad ng sariling WIKANG AYON sa iniaatas ng bagong panahon at pakikipamuhay sa mga bansang matatalino.

Na-a lilim tayo ngayon ng mapagkaadiling Watawat ng Tinipong Estado ng Hilagang-Amerika. Huwag nawang maging sagabal sa kaniyang magandang nais ng pagpapalagana sa Kapilipinuhan, ng inglés at sarisaring dunong, ang paglililang na ito ng sariling wika, pagka't sa paglililang na ito lalong masusunod ang likas na paraang lalong nababagay sa pag-aaral at pagpapalaganap ng isang wikang dayo at kaiba sa paninilim at ugali ng mga tagarito. Harinangang lumaganap sa Sangkapuluang Pilipinas, ang magarang Pangungusap nina Washington at ang mataguring Wika nina Rizal. Harinangang mabuhay at lumagi ang magandang pagsasamahab ng kaluluwa ng lahing amerikano at kaluluwa ng lahing pilipino sa pamagitan ng mahigpit na tali ng pag-iibigan.

B. ILAW.

(Durugtungan.)

NOBELANG TAGALOG Walang maliw na umibig

el Aguinaldo.

(Karugtong)

Di ba't itinanong ko sa iyo,—(intindihin mong dahil din sa iyol)—na: "kung ako'y minamahal mo?" na di mo inugon ang ganitong katanungan? na di mo man lamang pinaunlakang sagutin?"

—Oo...

—Kung gayon!... may pag-aalinlangan ka bang ang pagkakapalayaw mo sa aking *Panibughuin*, ay di mula rin sa iyo, dahil din sa di mo pag-imik?

—Ibig ko ang isang kaliwanagan sa aking mga katanungan, ang tugon sa *minamahal mo ba ako?*

—Oo, Bayani: minamahal kita ng higit sa buhay; tulad ng pagmamahal ng Araw sa mga talang maniningning sa panganorin, ng Araw sa Buwan at Buwan sa Lupa; ng Araw kay Venus at si Venus kay Marte at iba't iba pang pawang sa kadakilaan ng Araw ay siyang pinagkukunan ng liwanag upang makatanglaw sa Sangdaigdig. Ganito rin Bayani ang pagmamahal ko sa iyo, pagmamahal na kailan may iyong pakasahan, pagasang kailan may iyong papagtibain; pagagtibain mo nga hanggang sa huling tibok ng iyong hininga, pagka't sa aking pagmamahal na ito, ay tanging si *Kamatayan* lamang ang makahahadlang at wala na, pagka't sa pusô ko'y walang makapangyayaring sino pa man, kundi ako rin, ang iisang tibok ng aking pusô, diwa at kaluluwa... Umasa ka, katulad ng pag-asa mong, sa araw ng bukas ay muling sisikat ang maniningning na araw sa Kasilanganan!

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Ang binata ay tila *naakyat sa langit* sa gayong pangungusap ng dalaga at sa kagalakang tinamo na wala na halos na paglagyan, ay nahakwan agad ang bisig na mabilog ng kapiling at sa kamay na binubuo ng mabibilog na daliri ay pinamakas ang isang matunog at malamyos na halik ng kanyang labi, ng labing binubukalan ng matinding pag-ibig.

Oh, ang pag-ibig!

Ang dalaga'y pumihit sa likuran, na tila mandin aayaw niyang makita ang gayong inanyo ng binata; at ang binata nama'y di na binitiwang ang bisig ng dalaga na tila бага sa kanya'y iyon na ang tinatawag na langit sa ibabaw ng lupa. At, oh, kung ang bisig na iyon ay isa lamang birang, isa lamang orasan o ano mang maitatago o mailalagay sa bulsa, disi'y kinuha na niya at itinatago! Ngunit hindi; yaon pa'y isang bisig na kaluya ni Mutya, isang kamay na kaugnay ng kaluluwa't katawan niya, na di maaaring kunin, na di maaring tanggalin, ni nakawin!... Oh!...

Datapwa, ang di pag-imik ni Mutya, ang tila pagwawalang bahala sa gayong inanyo niya, ay tila naman pumuputok sa kanyang tainga ang isang katagang sa wari niya'y katumbas ng di nito pag-ayon sa paganito niyang inanyo:

"Mapangahas!"... ang unang katagang sumurot sa kanyang gunita na siyang ikinabalino tuloy ng kaniyang loob.

"Mapangahas!"... ang pamuling ulit na siyang ikinabitw niya sa kamay nito, bago tumindig, humarap at nangusap ng:

"Ikinamumuhi mo ba ang aking ginawa, at ikaw ay nagwalang kibo sa akin; pumihit kang tila di mo ibig na makita ang aking pagmumukha?"

—Mapangahas ka!

—Mapangahas ako?... at bakit?

—?.....?

—Tila di mo alam na ang kapangahasan ko ay utos ng pangungusap mo, na ang pagpupumilit ko'y sanga ng pag-ibig ko; tila di mo alam!

—Pangungusap ko ang nag-utos na ikaw ay mangahas? aling pangungusap yaon?

—Isang-isa lamang irog ko: ang pagmamahal mo sa akin; ang tunay at lubos mong pagpayo sa aking mga hibik at wala na.

—Kung kanya ka nangahas?

—Upang masaksihan!

Ang araw noon'y tila nanunubok sa dalawang ito na nagpakainam ng panayam sa halamanan. Ang napakalaking anino niya na bago bumubulusok sa likod ng bundok ay tila di pa ibig na kumubli, makita lamang ang isang *Venus* sa halamanan.

Noon di'y nadinig na mula sa bahay ang tawag kay Mutya ng alila, na siyang animo'y ibong ikinabugabog ng dalawa, pagkakabugabog na hindi tuloy malaman ang sulungan kung saan tatago si Bayani.

—Magtago ka!

—Saan lugal?

—Diyan na lamang..

—Butasbutas!

—Dito... ditol! Doon pala... doon!

—Dito na ako. Umakyat ka na!

—Baka makita ka!

—Bahala na..

Pagkatapos ng ganitong malihim na usapan ng dalawa ay tumalilis na tumakbo si Mutya puntang itaas. Sa hagdan pa lamang na di pa halos nakapamamaitang ng kalahatian, ay sinabi ng alilang siya'y may panauhin. Ang gayon pangungusap, ay ikinalihis mandin ng kaniyang kasindakang tinataglay, hindi sapagka't siya'y nagagalak sa bagong panauhin, na di pa man niya kilala kung sino, kundi, sapagka't di pala ang ina niyang kinakatakutan.

(Itutuloy.)

Ang aming pasulatan

Inilipat na ang pasulatan nitong dahong tagalog ng "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" sa daang Sta. Rosa 168, Kiapo. Kaya't lahat ng katulong na ibig magpalathala ay dito na ipadala. Ang mga babala ay sa Box 1090 ipadala.

Ang mga dating kasamang ibig na dumalaw sa aming pasulatan, ay mangyaring kung araw lamang ng linggo magsadya.

"Binhi at Pag-asa"

Malapit nang lumabas.

Isang kasaysayang sinulat ng kasamang Miguel Antonio.

Hindi dapat kainipang ang kanyang paglabas, pagka't kasaluyang nililimbag.

Dapat asahang makabuluhan ang nilalaman, pagka't nauukol sa suliranin ng bayan, lalonglalo na riyan sa suliranin sa ating mga paaralan bayan.

Ang ika limang kabanata ng binanggit na kasaysayan, ay amin nang napalabas noong Hunio, at marahil ay nabasa na ng marami.

Siya ng ibig mura ang kasaysayang ito, upang ang lalong mahirap ay malakaya sa pagbili ng isa.

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